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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,106 New Series — BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th ,,
*L BALLAARAT.	4752	970	P. S Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA..	3661	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
* L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
* L. BOKARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th Sept.
MALWA	2939	2500	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 19, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1	Rs. 29	nett per 1,000.
Do. ,, ,, 2	,, 27	,, ,, ,,
Do. ,, ,, 3	,, 26	,, ,, ,,

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, D. MACROPOLO, Agent in Bombay, or of any Merchants.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

A WANT OF THE TIMES EFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED BY

ORR AND BARTON'S MULTISCRIPTOR
OR INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST,

FOR multiplying copies of Circulars, Notices, Examination Papers, Price Current Lists, Designs, &c. No trained skill required in its use. No press required. Any description of paper may be used. From 50 to 80 facsimile copies may be struck off in a few minutes, and immediately after use of one purpose is available for another. It is supplied in single and double cases, being made to separate, so that each can be worked singly.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Single.	Double.
No. 1 Octavo	size 9¼ by 5¼	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
,, 2 Quarto	,, 11¼ by 9¼	,, 13-0	,, 21-0
,, 3 Foolscap	,, 14¼ by 9¼	,, 16-8	,, 25-0
,, 4 Folio	19¼,, by 12¼,,	,, 27-0	,, 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges. Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N. B.—Our Multiscriptor is now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
South Parade, Bangalore.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 20, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOLERA BELTS.

		Rs.	a.
Gents' Fine White	each from	2	4
,, Superfine Scarlet	,,	3	4
Ladies' Fine White	each	2	0
,, Superfine Scarlet	,,	3	0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies:—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 cash.

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT.	PRESERVE.
Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8	Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,

As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited) according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerati on each bottle.

In bottles with opium. Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
,, without opium. Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO BE LET, from 1st November or December next, the very desirable and commodious SHOP in Meadow Street, Fort, at present in the occupation of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. The entire flooring is Mintontiled, the frontage is very attractive and fixed with large plate glasses. For rent and other particulars Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

TO CONTRACTORS, DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

ATTENTION is invited to the quarries of the well-known "PORBANDAR STONE" situated in the Aditiana Hill, about eight miles from the Port of Porbandar, from which there is access by sea to all parts of India. The softness, durability and beauty of the best kinds have led to its employment for ornamental architecture, but the supply is practically inexhaustible and easily worked. There is no reason why its cost should not be much diminished and its use greatly extended if the industry is taken up by persons of intelligence and capital.

A good bridged and metalled road is being made and will shortly be completed, between the hill and the creek where the stone is loaded into lighters. It is thence conveyed about a mile to the roadstead, where it is transferred to country craft. The latter boats, when bound for Bombay, can fill up with cotton during the greater part of the season. The quarry-land has been demarcated into thirteen sections corresponding to already existing divisions, and each bearing a name recognized in the local trade. The stone in four of these sections is first class in quality; in two it is second class; in four it is third class; and in three of fourth or lowest class. Even the inferior stone is largely exported to Gujarat in Slabs.

The royalty due to the owner of the quarries, the export duty levied by the State, and all other charges levied by the two aforesaid parties have been consolidated into one charge, which is equivalent to between 6 and 7 rupees per 100 cubic feet.

Bai Shri Pratapba, the owner, has entrusted the management of her whole immoveable property to the Administrators, subject to the Sanction of Government.

It is not proposed at this early stage to enter into any arrangement for a long term of years, as it may be better for all parties to get a little experience first. Any capitalist who may wish to try the ground is requested to apply for the sole right for twelve months to quarry in one or other of the thirteen sections on such terms for occupancy right as may be agreed on. Any other particulars will as far as possible be given with pleasure by

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Porbandar State, Kathiawar.
Porbandar, September 15, 1887.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & Co.,

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of Blue and Black Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Whip-Cords, Bedford Cords, Cotton Cords, Ulster Cloths, and all Materials for Riding and Shikar.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTH, very light in texture, lined Silk throughout. Suit complete	80	0
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH, very thin, comfortable wear	95	0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75	0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85	0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95	0
LIGHT OVERCOAT	40	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs.	a.
RIBBED AND DIAGONAL COATINGS, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 37	0
VEST Do. Do.	Rs. 11-8 to 14	0
FROCK COATS, BLUE or BLACK DIAGONAL, or MATT, nice substance and well finished	50	0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate, to wear with above	8	8

TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
FANCY ANGOLAS, Shepherd's Plaids	Rs. 15 to 17	0
FANCY ANGOLAS, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk. Per pair	Rs. 15 to 18	0

SAC OR LOUNGE SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SINGLE BREASTED, well finished best Cheviots, or Tweeds	from Rs. 36 to 43	0
VEST to MATCH	from Rs. 9 to 11	0
SAC COAT and TROUSERS, from best Yarn dyed Blue Serges	Rs. 34 to 36	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
BEST BEDFORD CORD, all shades of colour, Riding Trousers	24	0
BREECHES	23	0
WHIPCORD in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding Trousers or Breeches	23	0
BEST DRAB COTTON CORD RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES	16	0
MOFUSSIL or SHIKARING FLAX SUITS, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass. Suit	14	0

ULSTER AND OVERCOATS.

	Rs.	a.
BEST BEAVERS, heavy Ceviots, Pilot Cloths, Whitneys	Rs. 40 to 55	0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Coat and Trousers	30	0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS	8	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

TEAS—KANGRA VALLEY.

THE HOLTA COMPANY'S Teas, for which we are SOLE AGENTS, have taken the highest place at Tea sales in the Calcutta Market for years, and gained the Gold Medal and a First Class Certificate at the late Exhibition in Calcutta.

BROKEN LEAF.
A very good cheap tea.
Per lb., As. 10.
PLANTATION MIXTURE.
Yields a strong liquor of good flavour.
Per lb., As. 14.
FAMILY MIXTURE.
Good flavour and strength, strongly recommended.
Per lb., Re. 1-2.

HOLTA MIXTURE.
Fragrant, pungent, and full cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-6.
PEKOE.
Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.
PEKOE DUST.
A very choice small tea.
Per lb., Re. 1-0.

ORANGE PEKOE.
Very fragrant, full rich cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-8.
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.
A high class tea of choice fragrance.
Per lb., Rs. 2-8.
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE.
The choicest possible pickings.
Per lb., Rs. 3-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND **Rs. 35.**

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ......5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.

Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.

Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN POWDER.
(COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.)

NOW in universal use at Home as a safe and mild aperient, especially serviceable in cases of Hœmorrhoids, Chronic Constipation, and other irregularities. Strongly recommended.
Bottle 12 Annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence, in Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per Phial As. 12; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. * * * * Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian*.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding."—*J. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. R.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS,

In a great variety of patterns and of every size.
BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
THE SWANBILL BELT.
ALL-SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE.

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

Opposite Napier Hotel,
POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
THREE ILLUSTRATIONS:

1.—ONE OF THE NEW AFGHAN BOUNDARY PILLARS, with complete view of the adjoining Place.
2.—SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY, K.C.S.I., the British Commissioner of the Afghan Boundary Commission.
3.—M. ZINOVIEFF, the Russian Commissioner of the Afghan Boundary Commission.

THE KAISER-I-HIND is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

THE ALFRED THEATRE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST
MAGIC! MAGIC!! MAGIC!!!
PROFESSOR JEAN MARCO,
Assisted by MADEMOISELLE CLEMENTINE.

The wonder of the age from Paris, has the honor to announce that he will give a Performance in Legerdemain, &c., as performed before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Germany, H. S. H. the Sultan of Turkey, H. E. the Countess of Dufferin, and Mr. Goschen, the English Ambassador at Constantinople. In India, Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, Rajah JUGGADANUND MUKERJEE, Rajah of TAGORE, Rajah of BETTIAH, Rajah of DURBHUNGA, and other distinguished persons.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE DOOR.
First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class Re. 1;
Back Seats 8 Annas.
Commence at 9 sharp.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN PLUMBER, who must be a Tradesman, on a Salary of Rs. 200 per month.

Apply to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, on or before 15th October, 1887.

RIENZI WALTON,
Sept. 20. Executive Engineer, Municipality.

THE BURMA WAR
MINIATURE MEDAL,
Complete with Clasp & Buckle.
Cash Rs. 14-8.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!!
FOR
1888.
EXPECTED BY THE INCOMING MAIL.
To
CLUBS, HOTELS, MESSES, OFFICES, &c.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO. have the pleasure to announce to their Patrons, Constituents and the Public that a large consignment of LETTS'S DIARIES of different Numbers and Sizes will be received by the incoming Mail.

Orders are now being registered.

Free by Post.

A Monster Revised and Enlarged Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals, reduced rates, will be ready shortly.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

READY FOR SALE.
COMPLETE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS
IN
LARDEN'S HEAT;
BY
WM. MENZIES ALEXANDER, M. A., B. Sc.,
WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THIS WORK is designed to aid PREVIOUS STUDENTS in preparing for the UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS. While it will prove useful to students generally, to those who have to pursue their studies in private it will be found invaluable. In addition to the problems in the text book there have been appended above 100 original problems, giving the work an independent value.

Price Re. 1.
Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Mrs. RADHABAI
ATMARAM SAGOON,
Bookseller, Publisher, &c.,
No. 135, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., Limited.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Bank Street, Fort, on and after the 3rd October next, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 16th September inst.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th September to the 3rd October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BHAWNUGGER CITY PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th of September, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1887.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1888 and to fix their remuneration.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th September to 3rd October 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VENISHANKER LUXMISHANKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 9th September 1887.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S Specialties, MANUFACTURED DAILY, fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of imported preparations; combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.
THE PRINCE OF SMOKING MIXTURES.
Rs. 3-4 per 1 lb. tin. | Rs. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S RIFLE MIXTURE.
Rs. 2-0 per 1 lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN-LEAF BIRD'S EYE.
THE BIRD'S EYE FOR INDIA PAR EXCELLENCE.
14 Annas per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG.
DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT.
Rs. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S VIRGINIA HONEYDEW.
AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE.
Rs. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

LATAKIA, FINEST SYRIAN.
Rs. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

SUPERIOR TURKISH TOBACCOS.
Aromatique..........................Rs. 5 per ½ lb. tin.
Mild....................................Rs. 3 per ½ lb. tin.

AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS.
OF THE FINEST BRANDS.

Golden Block, natural leaf	Rs. 3	0	per lb.
Bright Honeydew, very choice	„ 2	8	„
Cavendish, Season 1887	„ 1	4	„

ALLEN AND GINTER'S "RICHMOND GEM" TOBACCO.
(curly cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
Exquisitely fresh and sweet.
Rs. 2-4 per ½ lb tin.

SNUFFS.
PRINCE'S MIXTURE, MORTON'S MIXTURE, MACOUBA.
Rs. 6 per ½ lb. bottle or jar.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WATERBURY
JUBILEE WORD
COMPETITION.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND
BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in "WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND
Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited up to 26th instant, for the work intended to be carried out this season on Oyster Rock Battery.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

E. D. TWEMLOW, Lieut.-Col. R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Special Defence Office, Fort, 14th Sept. 1887.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hitherto under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

GOLD MINING IN MYSORE.

FOR SALE.—Revised Rules for the grant of Mining Leases for lands in Mysore. Annas Eight, Postage One Anna.

Apply—SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS. Bangalore.

TO LET, for the Season, "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Mulbry Cottage," "Rose Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to

HUREE RAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estates of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Affleck, Somwarpeit, Poona.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this BANK will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive—

By Order of the Board,
W. A. BAKER,
Bombay, 19th September, 1887. Manager.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homoeopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises near Sopari Baug, Parel, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September 1887, at 3-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of one of the Directors to a seat on the Board which became vacant during the year.
4. To elect Directors, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 20th, to Tuesday, the 27th September 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Fort, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 13th Sept. 1887.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 229 OF 1887.

HAJEE SULTAN ALLI SUSTARI, of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing and carrying on trade as Merchant in house No. 9, at Grant Road ....Plaintiff
vs.
HAJEE ALLI SHERAZEE, of SHERAZ, Mogul, at present residing at Sheraz and carrying on business in Bombay by means of his Moonim Mirza Futeh Allah Kazrani, in a house in Bazar Gate Street, Fort ....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 28th day of June, 1887, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 8,577-9-6 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by Warrant of Attachment before Judgment of moveable property, dated the 3rd day of June 1887, the following moveable property was attached, namely:—3 chubbs keys, 12 teakwood chairs with arms, 1 teakwood easy chair, 1 tea poy, 1 writing office table with drawers, 1 small box on safe, 1 chubbs safe, 1 cupboard with looking glass doors, 1 small cupboard, 1 small chubbs safe, 1 letter press on stand, 1 clock, 7 pictures, 1 dressing table, 1 duplex kerosine lamp, 3 ink glasses, 4 vases, 2 old lamps, 1 fruit dish, 1 small table, 1 brass coffee boiler, 1 brass teapot, 1 brass candlestick lamp, 4 burners, 1 old cot, 1 old dealwood box, 3 large copper thalees, 2 small copper thalees, 1 tupeela, 1 copper waterpot with handle, 1 copper strainer, 1 chibook copper bottom, 1 copper strainer, 4 thalees, 3 tapeelas and 1 kettle, 1 iron stand, 1 ghindie, 1 glass tumbler, 1 copper frying pan, 1 chibook brass bottom, 2 old chairs, 1 three lights old hanging kerosine lamp, 1 old glass (empty) rose water bottle, 12 old bamboo baskets, 1 parrot cage, 1 large iron cot, 11 basins of sizes. A lot of chandelier glass drops, 10 empty ink bottles, 1 large glass globe and one kerosine wall lamp, 1 small portrait, 1 bundle of samples and 1 portrait of Lord Ripon, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 21st day of September 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above Suit on the 28th day of July 1887, will put up for sale by Public Auction in a house at Bazar Gate Street, the moveable property aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 2nd day of September 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm [illegible] arrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. [illegible]age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

GEYER AND Co., Limited.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 1, Hornby Row, on Saturday the 24th inst at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report with Statement of the Operations of the Company for the first six months ending 30 June, 1887.
2. To elect three Directors in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,
H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 13 Sept. 1887

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1887, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. N. J. Gamudia and N S. Glazebrook, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September to 6th October, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, September 15, 1887.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 24th September 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., to confirm the following special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday, the 8th instant.

"That the Directors be empowered to establish one or two other Branches of the Company and to fix there one or two of the Company's available presses and to buy the other necessary Machinery."

By order of the Board of Directors.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1887.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT. INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM, Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government, and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen .... Rs. 6
Small „ „ .... Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle ....Annas 9
„ Small „ ....Annas 5
To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON and after MONDAY next, the twenty-sixth instant, until further notice, a Passenger Train will run every night between Bombay and Poona at the following times, namely:—Leave Bombay at 11 p.m. arrive at Poona at 6-45 a.m. Leave Poona at 11 p.m. arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

These Trains will stop at the principal intermediate stations only.

2. On and after the same date the Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 5 p.m. and arriving at Poona at 10-45 p.m. and the Up Passenger Train leaving Poona at 5 p.m. and arriving in Bombay at 11-5 p.m., will be discontinued.

3. Also the Down Local Passenger Train which leaves Bombay at 10 p.m. and arrives at Tanna at 11-15 p.m., will be discontinued on and after MONDAY the twenty-sixth instant, and the Up Local Passenger Train, which leaves Tanna at 5-45 a.m. and arrives in Bombay at 7 a.m., will be discontinued from TUESDAY, the twenty-seventh instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Nineteenth of September.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka.......................4,000 } Forest Depots on
Belgaum Taluka ....1,700 } road-sides.
Total.......................5,700
Khandies of 560lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara.....2,000 } Kadra, Kumta and
Central Division of Kanara...... 400 } Honawar
Southern Division of Kanara ....2,200 } Bunder Depots.
Total.......................4,600
Khandies of 560lbs. each.

2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

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4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	..

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Niersteiner	19 0	...
Leibfrauenmilch	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	..	..
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	„ 31 0
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Les Canons	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	27 0	—
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	17 0	..
Chateau Larose	28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
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Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	18 0	..
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	..
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
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„ Red Bar	12 0	„ 14 0
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„ „ *	23 0	
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	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
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Marburg's Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 4
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Do. middle size	2 0	..
Celery	...	0 10
French Beans	—	0 10
Young Peas	—	0 12
Peas for Soup	—	0 12
Young Carrots	—	0 10
Spinage in Water	—	0 10
Small Sausages	—	1 6
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HOP kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse in- BITTERS
HOP stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only BITTERS
HOP last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, BITTERS
HOP and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of BITTERS
HOP Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now BITTERS
HOP two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she BITTERS
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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Tim His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Banger—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo

CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The ther of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand, Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Gho—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—
Cloaca Maxima—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of Genera Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
OUR COINS—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie of Bladnoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod, Mr Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahmudeyeh Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay."
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Notes to Volume.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

abai Libel Case, 12-30 p.m.
Council, 3 p.m.

ELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived erday :—Oriental (s), from Zanzibar ; Culna (s). om Calcutta ; Venetia (s), from Hongkong ; awrence (s), from Bushire ; Commilla (s), from urrachee, and Kohinur (s), Calcutta and Coast.

ELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesteray :—Elektra (s), for Trieste, and Mobile (s), for ersian Gulf.

OSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong r extra s.s. Deccan will be closed at the General ost Office on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 7 a.m.

LECTURE.—Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver a ecture (in Marathi) in the Free Church College Hall, Khetwadi, at 8 p.m. this evening, on the Advantages of Scientific Cremation. The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams and a crematorium model.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A Hindoo lad, named Bickoo Gopal, whilst bathing on Monday last at the Mombadavio Tank, slipped from the steps of the Tank and fell into deep water. When near drowned a Purdasee named Luxmiram Seruj jumped into the water and rescued the lad. He was found to be in a very exhausted state and was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ACCIDENTS.—Chrishna Ranoo, a labourer employed in a godown at Elphinstone Road, while at work on Monday last sustained a fracture to his left fore-arm and a dislocation to his left hipjoint by some boxes accidentally falling upon him.—Jankee woman, employed at the Prince's Dock extension works, while at work sustained a fracture to her left arm, by a stone weighing about 5 lbs. striking her. The stone had been projected while blasting operations were being carried out. She is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Balloo Pandoo, a domestic servant in the employ of Lewis Pereira, head clerk to a timber merchant and living in Upper Mahim, was yessterday charged by Inspector Raymond before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each on the 15th instant, the property of his master. The complainant, on missing the two notes from his cash box, suspected the accused, who was the only person who had access to complainant's room, but he denied all knowledge of the money. The accused was handed over to the police, who upon inquiry discovered that he had changed the currency notes with a money changer in the locality. The accused then made a statement and produced the greater portion of the money from certain persons with whom he had lodged it. Pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He was further convicted by the same Magistrate yesterday of having in his possession a piece of long cloth reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the same, he was sentenced to a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROW AT A BAR.—Two Germans, named E. Schwartz and Joseph Mozestin, were charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan with assaulting Mrs. Gouldenberg, who described herself as the proprietress of the Elphinstone Bar in the Fort. The story of the prosecution was that, on the 7th inst., the accused went into the bar and ordered two glasses of gin. They paid a rupee for the drink to the barman, who returned them four annas out of the rupee. They afterwards ordered some more glasses of gin and brandy, but would not pay the bill. Mrs. Gouldenberg then appeared on the scene, and an altercation ensued between the woman and the accused. Schwartz, it was stated, gave her some blows on the head and chest, and his companion assisted him in the assault. Mr. Dinshaw Davar appeared for the complainant. Mr. Turner, who conducted the defence, said his case was that his clients had taken nothing more than two glasses of gin and had paid for them, and that the charge had been got up against them in consequence of their refusing improper advances on the part of the complainant and a barmaid. The accused averred that instead of their assaulting the complainant, the complainant had tried to seize them by the hand and push them into a back room. The complainant's evidence was corroborated in many essential particulars by a pianist in her employ and a Goanese writer. His Worship held that the defence was not honest, and fined Schwartz Rs. 50. The other accused was held to have been entirely in the hands of Schwartz, and was fined Rs. 10.

KOLI DISTURBANCE.—We understand that the gang of dacoits who had been giving trouble to the inhabitants of certain Talukas of the Poona, Ahmednagar, and Tanna Collectorates, has been broken up by the exertions of Colonel Wilson. The gang consisted of only seven dacoits, five of whom have already surrendered, but the two ringleaders, Rama and Genoo, are still at large. It is hoped that they will be accounted for before long.—*Deccan Herald.*

DONATION.—Kamabai Saheb, daughter of the late Mulharao, Gaekwar of Baroda, has made a handsome donation of Rs. 5,100 to the National Indian Association.—*Ibid.*

HORRIBLE CHILD-MURDER.—Baloo Dada, Mahomedan constable, Ahmednagar District Police, has been arrested for the murder of his infant child ten days old. It is said that he wrapped up the child in a piece of cloth soaked in kerosine oil, and set fire to it. The accused committed this horrible deed because he suspected his wife's fidelity.—*Ibid.*

FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT POONA.—Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., Acting Collector of Poona, was on Monday afternoon married to Miss Bagnell, daughter of the Rev. W. Bagnell, late of Satara. The wedding was very quiet, owing to the recent death of the bride's father, and only relatives and a few intimate friends were invited. Miss Bagnell has been staying with Dr. and Mrs. MacRury, from whose house she was married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. G. Cane. The invited guests included Mr. Propert, C.S., Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Cane, and a few more gentlemen. The bridegroom was attended by his groomsmen and brother, Colonel Keyser ; and shortly afterwards the bride reached the church, supported by Dr. and Mrs. MacRury. The ceremony then at once commenced. The bride, who wore a wedding robe of white satin, with veil and wreath of orange-blossom, gave her responses in a clear audible voice, and may be said to have "behaved beautifully." At the conclusion of the ceremony, and the usual witnessing of signatures in the vestry, the party proceeded to the house of Dr. and Mrs. MacRury in Native Infantry Lines for the wedding breakfast ; and later on the happy pair left Poona to spend their honeymoon at Khandalla.—*Ibid.*

THE SUDASIV DACOITY.—Bapu bin Gunpatti, charged at the Poona Criminal Sessions with dacoity, has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. LAMPORT.

A MARINE COURT of inquiry to conduct an investigation into the circumstances under which the British steamship Lamport, proceeded to sea and was lost was held at the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, senior Presidency Magistrate, presided and was assisted by Captain W.F. Petts, Superintendent of the British India Steam Navigation Co., and Captain R. W. Haselwood as nautical assessors. The s.s. Lamport was a British steamship owned by Messrs. A. Holland and Co., of London, and was built in 1882 by Messrs. Swain and Hunter, of Newcastle. She was a vessel of 2,418 tons gross and 1,573 nett. Her dimensions were 318 feet long by 37 feet broad and 24 feet depth of hold, and she was classed 100 A I at Lloyds. She was furnished with engines of 250 nominal horse power, and left Bombay, on the 4th June last, under command of Captain Cotter, with a cargo of wheat, seed, groundnuts and gunny bags for Palermo and Marseilles. She had one passenger, Lieutenant P. E. Dunn, when she left port. Her agents were Messrs. Mackintosh and Company, who, since her departure, have heard no tidings of her. When the Court opened, Mr. Frere, Government solicitor, said it appeared to him that there had been some misapprehension on the part of Government as to what was necessary. An inquiry had been ordered by Government on receipt of a Board of Trade letter to Captain Sir Henry Morland, which he had forwarded. It did not appear whether Government wanted an inquiry and finding on its own account, or merely the evidence taken on commission, as it were, for use of the Wreck Commissioner's Court at home. He would suggest the adjournment of the Court until the exact desires of Government might be ascertained. After consulting the assessors as to their convenience in the matter Mr. Crawley-Boevey adjourned the inquiry until Tuesday next, by which time he had no doubt he would have learnt what it was the Government actually wanted.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Nedjed in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CRICKET.

MARINE BATTALION *VS.* BYCULLA CLUB.

THE match between the above clubs was played off on the Marine Battalion parade ground, and resulted, as was generally anticipated, in a win for the Byculla by an innings and 26 runs. The Captain of the Byculla Club won the spin of the coin and elected to field. The first few wickets of the Marine Battalion fell for next to nothing, and had it not been for the careful play of David, Mahadeo and Goonia, their defeat would have been still more crushing. Rhenius bowled well for his side. The batting of Byculla was a bit disappointing.

MARINE BATTALION.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
David, c Blackwell, b Rhenins	8	b Mackeson	0
Gunput, b Rhenins	1	run out	0
Perrera, b Rhenins	2	c Engel, b Mackeson	0
Shiva, b Mackeson	0	b Mackeson	0
Mahadeo, c Engel, b Rhenins	8	c Blackwell, b Mackeson	0
Ruttnia, st Rhenins b Sutton	4	not out	3
Pandu, b Sutton	0	c Paleyarkhan, b Engel	1
Gopal, b Sutton	7	b Mackeson	0
Soorkia, b Sutton	0	b Mackeson	0
Goonia, c Blackwell, b Rhenins	10	run out	2
Aba, not out	4	c Blackwell, b Mackeson	2
Extras	6	Extras	0
Total	50	Total	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Rhenins	75	15	7	5
Mackeson	30	10	1	1
Sutton	42	19	2	4

2ND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Mackeson	30	6	3	7
Engel	25	2	4	1

BYCULLA CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

T. Rhenins, c Shiva b Soorkia	5
W. Mackeson. b Soorkia	1
G. Blackwell, b Soorkia	3
A Myatt, c Gopal b Soorkia	21
C. Engel, b Soorkia	6
C. Sutton, c Ruttnia, b Soorkia	15
J. Devine, b Goona	4
E. Paleyarkhan, c Pandu, b Soorkia	3
H. Pandit, c Gunput, b David	6
A. Millard, not out	3
A. Balla, c Mahadeo, b Soockia	0
Extras	17
Total	84

BOWLING AUALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Maidens.
Soorkia	101	25	8	8
Pandu	65	19	0	3
Goona	40	10	1	3
Mahadeo	15	6	0	0
Ruttina	10	3	0	1
David	10	4	1	0

VOLUNTEER CLUB *VS.* HINDU C. C.

THE return match between the above clubs was played off on Saturday the 17th instant, on the ground opposite the Sailors' Home, and resulted in a win for the Volunteers by 7 runs and 5 wickets. The following are the scores :—

HINDU C. C.

1st INNINGS.

B J Joshi run out	4
N M Vijayaker b Crowley	3
K J Mantri l b w b Devlin	4
S D Motiwalla b Devlin	1
M T Merchant b Crowley	11
P K Rao b Hale	18
D V Metha run out	13
L M Dalal not out	10
B H Bhende b Crowley	0
H S Nayak b Hale	4
M R Chonkar b Devlin	0
Extras	5
Total	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Devlin	62	26	2	3
Crowley	85	26	3	3
Hale	40	16	1	2

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

1st INNINGS.

H Forde run out	15
G M Lake c Mehta, b Mehta	9
H Hale not out	32
G F Chance b Mehta	6
F C Stephens b Joshi	3
D J Sharp b Mehta	2
N Devlin not out	6
L Crowley P Ryan H J Walsh H S Howard	did not bat
Extras	7
Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Chonkar	30	12	1	0
Mehta	75	36	4	3
Rao	10	10	0	0
Joshi	40	15	4	1

Y. M. C. A. vs. SHAMROCK,

A cricket match was played last Saturday between the Y. M. C. A. and Shamrock Clubs, resulting in a win for the fermer. Scores :—

Y. M. C. A.

R W Boileau, b and c Lowes	44
W George, b Welsh	28
F Clark, c and b Dawson	12
A Harrington, b Dawson	5
W McClumpha, b Welsh	0
W Waller, b Welsh	I
A Waller, c Foxton, b Welsh	2
F Fido, c Foxton, b Dawson	1
F Ingle, b Dawson	0
H Winckler, not out	4
E Simonds, c Kichener, b Dawson	2
No balls 1, byes 11	12
Total	111

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	No balls.
Oats	30	20	0	0	0
Kelly	30	19	0	0	0
Richards	25	15	0	0	1
Lowes	40	27	1	1	0
Welsh	50	16	1	4	0
Dawson	37	9	2	5	0

SHAMROCK.

Welsh, b Boileau	1
Kelly, b Clark	9
Dunk, b Boileau	0
Dawson, b Boileau	4
Richards, b Boileau	3
Foxton, c George. b Clark	3
Lowes, c Simonds, b Clark	1
Temple, run out	0
Hemsworth, not out	2
Kitchner, b Boileau	6
Oats	3
Total	32

	Balls.	Wickets.	Runs.	Maidens.
Clarks	55	4	17	3
Boileau	54	5	14	4

THE I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

THE Indian Government Marine steamer Lawrence, having left Bushire on the 6th instant, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, commanded by Captain Paget Jones. She touched *en route* at Bahrein, Muscat and Kurrachi. She reports having experienced beautiful cool weather while at Muscat ; but very hot and trying in the Gulf. On Sunday last, she passed the Patrick Stewart, which lately left Bombay for Kurrachi, off Dwarka. She has brought with her from Muscat, six slaves sent aboard by the English Consulate there. These will be made over in due time to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. The Lawrence will dock in the course of the day.

THE AHMEDABAD TICHBOURNE CASE.

AT the High Court on Monday and yesterday, in the case of the Empress *vs* Bawa Bhabhatgar, *alias* Hiralal Chotamlal, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. Jacob, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted the accused of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and sentenced him to five years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for one year. Mr. Nagindass Toolseydass appeared for the accused ; Mr. G. M. Tripathi for the complainant ; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, Government Pleader, in support of the conviction and sentence.

The accused was in March last charged before Mr. Jacob with having committed an offence under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code by falsely stating in the District Court that he was Hiralal the son of Chotamlal who was said to have been drowned. The case in its various stages, had attracted considerable attention among the inhabitants of Ahmedabad ; and had been known as the Ahmedabad Tichbourne Case, owing to a superficial similarity to that *cause celebre.* It appears that in the latter part of 1876 Hiralal Chotamlal left Ahmedabad on a pilgrimage to Benares and other places with his wife Nahni, his step-mother Ladkor, Madhowlal Lalludhoy and others. They visited several places in Central and Northern India, and finally arrived at Mathura. There one morning Hiralal went out to a ghat to bathe. He was followed by a servant, who, however remained behind him and was unable to find him again. On that servant's returning alone, another servant was sent out to look for Hiralal, and he returned with the report that a young man answering to his description was said to have been drowned in the river. The rest of the company then made inquires at the river and elsewhere, and seemed to have arrived at the conclusion that Hiralal had been drowned. The river was dragged for the body, but without any result, nor were any traces of Hiralal's clothes found on the bank or elsewhere. After two days' unavailing search at Mathura, the party went on to Benares, and thence returned to Ahmedabad. Hiralal's funeral rites were performed, and Nahni assumed the position of a widow. Her bangles were broken at Benares, and her head was shaven after her return to Ahmedabad. The evidence as to Hiralal's death by drowning was not absolutely conclusive, as no eye-witness was found, and the body and clothes were not discovered ; but at the same time there could be little doubt that he was actually drowned or met with his death in some other way. No attempt had been made by the accused in this case or in the previous civil suit, in which he sought to recover possession of Hiralal's property, to prove (if he was the real Hiralal) what he was doing in the interval between his disappearance at Mathura and his re-appearance at Ahmedabad after an interval of about seventeen months. He had not called a single witness. Seventeen months after Hiralal's disappearance, the accused came to Ahmedabad in the dress of a "Sadhu", *i. e.* a holy man. He was seen by the river by many persons, and gradually the report began to get about that Hiralal had returned. Many of Hiralal's friends and relations went to see him in order to test his identity, as well as crowds of others who went merely out of idle curiosity. In the following year, a criminal prosecution was instituted against the accused on charges of cheating by personation and other charges in the court of the city Magistrate at Ahmedabad. In the meantime, inquiries had been held by the caste, who by an overwhelming majority, decided that the accused was not Hiralal and proceeded to put out of caste anybody who persisted in recognising him as such. The Magistrate discharged the accused without pronouncing any decision on the question of his identity ; and it appeared to the Sessions Judge that it was the uncertain and vague character of the Magistrate's judgement that was responsible for all the subsequent proceedings. After this decision, the accused went to Hiralal's house and lived with Nahni as her husband Hiralal and had two children by her. A civil suit was brought against them and Hiralal's step-mother by Manilal, the brother of Hiralal, to recover the moveable and immoveable property in their possession substantially on the ground that his brother Hiralal was dead, and that the first defendants in the suit falsely prentended to be Hiralal, and that Nahni, widow of Hiralal, and Ladkor, his step-mother, wrongly supported his pretesions.

The suit resulted in a decree against the accused, who was the first defendant. The prosecution of the accused for perjury was then sanctioned by Mr. Walker, acting Judge of Ahmedabad at the time, but as the accused appealed to the High Court, the sanction was suspended. The High Court confirmed the decree of the District Court, and then a fresh sanction was issued by Mr. Walker. Nahni, Hiralal's wife, had died, and therefore could not be examined ; and Mr. Jacob held that her previous deposition could not be recorded under section 33 of the evidence Act. The grounds on which she based her recognition of the accused were therefore not before the Session Judge. It might fairly be assumed, he remarked, that the desire to escape from the trammels and sufferings of Hindoo widowhood as well as the prospect of securing a half share in Hiralal's property would be sufficient inducement to her to welcome the accused as her husband. On the whole of the evidence, Mr. Jacob was of opinion that if it were a question of mere recognition of features alone, the balance would turn decidedly in favour of the witness for the prosecution. The fact, however, that the accused was not Hiralal appeared to Mr. Jacob to be most conclusively established. It was proved that the real Hiralal was well educated, spoke and wrote Gujeratee fluntly, had learnt some English, and been instructed in arithmetic geography, and other branches of knowledge. He had also belonged to a sort of debating society, and had taken apparently a leading part in it, reading several lectures, which showed him to have acquired a considerable amount of general information. The accused, on the other hand, when examined in the Civil suit even some time after his return, exhibited the most gross ignorance on all these matters. He could not speak or write Gujeratee correctly, and it was further proved that he was unable to understand several words and expressions which must have been perfectly well known to a boy of Hiralal's caste and education. His handwriting was perfectly unlike Hiralal's. The accused was evidently sharp and clever enough, and it was impossible for the Session Judge to conceive that all these matters would in so short a time have passed entirely out of his mind ; and even if it were possible that an excessive use of ganja had clouded his intellect, it was quite inconceivable that there should have been absolutely no recollection of such matters after he had returned to a settled mode of life for several years But the accused's failure to recognise the relations and intimate freinds of Hiralal's was, if possible, still more conclusive than his mere forgetfulness of words and expressions. No attempt had been made to explain this and indeed, the Session Judge remarked any attempt would have been useless. Mr. Jacob held it conclusively proved that the accused was not Hiralal ; and that therefore he committed the offence of giving false evidence in saying that he was. Considering the bare-faced and persistent character of the impostor, and the object of his claim, to obtain dishonestly a large and valuable estate, Mr. Jacob considered that a severe sentence was necessary. The Tichbourne claimant was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude on two counts of perjury, and the judges regretted that heavier sentence was not allowed by the law. The session Judge, dissenting from the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for one year.

In appealing against the conviction and sentence the accused urged that the Joint Session Judge was wrong in holding that he (accused) should have gone to the High Court to get the sanction for the criminal prosecution cancelled. The Session Judge, it was contended, was equally wrong in refusing to record Nahni's deposition in the case. The witnesses for the accused were entitled to greater weight than those for the prosecution ; and the opinion of the assessors in a case like this should have preference to that of the Judge.

Mr. Justice West, in delivering the judgment of the court, said that there were some points in the case on which they agreed with the Session Judge on the whole. The evidence of the brother of Hiralal was important. The absence of the vaccination marks was conclusive that the accused was not Hiralal. As to the evidence of Nahni, it was to be remarked that she was in the position of a Hindu widow, and would be ready to recognise and welcome the missing husband ; and Ladkor was also influenced by a too ready sympathy with the accused. The evidence of these women could not prevail againt the evidence of the persons who were called for the prosecution. Nahni's deposition should have been admitted by the Session Judge ; and as he had not done so, their lordships had admitted it here. When the testimony was conflicting, the court should find out which of them harmonised most with the undisputed facts of the case. The accused, if he was Hiralal, ought to have been in a position to bring forward evidence to trace his footsteps from Mathura to Ahmedabad. It was difficult to suppose for what reasons his own relatives should disown him. A few hints from Nahni and Ladkor would have enabled him to answer the enquires of friends ; but he was unable to recognise the relatious and friends at once. There was one circumstance against the accused, namely that he seemed to have forgotten his mother tongue Gujeratee, and spoke Hindustanee more fluently than Gujeratee. His intelligence and general acquirements were not at all those of Hiralal. It was said that the vagrant life he led in the company of *bairagies* accounted for his having forgotton his school day acquirements. Their lordships thought that this theory would not hold water. The handwriting and style of writing of the accused were materially different from those of Hiralal. It would seem that the accused was rather a skilful imitator of Hiralal, but like all skilful imitations they were not an exact reproduction. Their lordships did not think, they ought to rely upon the photographs. Apart from that, the evidence for the prosecution was strong enough against the accused. The conviction and sentence were confirmed, and the appeal was rejected.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

BY direction of the General Committee of the Corporation, the following opinions of the Solicitors to the Municipality are now circulated to the members.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Clerk to the Municipal Corporation ; and Secretary, Town Council, Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 30th ultimo of letter No. 889, dated the 28th idem, from the Acting Clerk of the Corporation, and to state our opinion upon the several questions thereby referred to us, in connection with the New Municipal Bill.

1. Section 2.—All rules, by laws, notifications, orders, licenses, and premissions, respectively made, published, issued, and granted under the enactments proposed to be repealed, would, of course, at the time of, and by reason of, such repeal, themselves cease to have any legal existence or force, were it not for the saving clause (proviso A) to this section. The force of the words "so far as they are consistent with this Act" is restrictive of the saving effect of this proviso, limiting it, as they do, to such rules, &c., &c., only, as are consistent with the rest of the proposed Act ; those which are consistent with it, will, *ipso facto* cease to exist on the repeal of the enactments to which they owe their existence.

In apply this general principle to the particular case of licenses, we would point out that, under section 482 of the Bill, a license must specify the period for which, and the restrictions and conditions subject to which, the same is granted, and must be under the signature of the Commissioner or of an Officer duly empowered by him. Assuming, therefore, that section 482 of the Bill is passed, any license granted under the existing Act, which does not fulfil these conditions, will not be consistent with, and consequently will not, we think, be kept in force by the new Act.

As to permissions, it will be seen that "written permissions" are, by section 482 of the Bill, placed on the same footing as licenses ; and as regards verbal permissions granted under any of the enactments proposed to be repealed, the force of the words "so far as they are consistent with this Act," can perhaps best be realised by an illustration :—

Under sections 149 and 150 of the existing Act there is nothing to show that permission to make connections with Municipal water works must necessarily be in writing, whereas under section 271 of the Bill written permission for laying the communication pipe for any such connection would be essential. Consequently, assuming section 271 of the Bill is passed, the force of the words "so far as they are consistent with this Act" would be that a person who, after the Bill becomes law, wishes to lay a communication pipe to connect with any Municipal water works, would have to obtain a written permission to do so. It would not be open to him to rely on any alleged verbal permission given before the passing of the Bill, as any such verbal permission would not be consistent with the express terms of sections 271.

Similar illustrations may be derived on a comparison amongst others, of the proviso to section 208 of the existing Act with section 350 of he Bill ; or of section 210 of the existing Act with section 319, clause (2) of the Bill ; or of section 231 of the Act with clause (2) sub-clause (*e*) of section 407 of the Bill. In short, a verbal permission given under the present Act would, after the repeal of such Acts only hold good for the doing of something for which under the Bill a verbal permission would suffice.

2. Section 3, sub-clauses (*v*) and (*w*).—The difficulty in the case referred to (the Cavel Street Case) appears to have arisen from the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate having felt that it was not open to him to treat part of a street as a private street, while another portion of the same street had admittedly been dealt with, and treated by the Municipality as a public street.

We have carefully considered the proposed definitions of "street" and "public street," but do not see our way to suggest any satisfactory alteration in them for the purpose of getting over the difficulty in question which it seems to us, would best be met by the introduction after section 304 of the Bill of an additional sectional section, which for the present we we will call 304*a*, to the following effect :—

"304*a*. In the case of any street of which a part only is or may be a private street, and of which the remainder is or may be a public street, the same proceedings may be taken, and the same powers may be exercised under sections 303 and 304 respectively, in respect of the portion of such street which consists of private street, as fully as if the whole of such street was a private street."

In framing this new section we have followed, as nearly as we could, the terms of the last clause of section 150 of the English Public Health Act of 1875.

3. Section 20, sub-clause (4).—The legal representatives of a deceased person may be beneficially interested in the property in respect of which they are such legal representatives of the deceased, as for instance, the legal heirs in case of an intestacy, or the devisees for their own benefit, in case of a will ; but on the other hand, the legal representatives of a deceased in respect of a particular property may be so merely in the capacity of trustees for others. In the former case we are of opinion that the legal representatives will be entitled, as the Bill now stands, to have their names entered in the ward list for the ensuing year, provided they have given notice of their claims before the 1st November as provided in sub-clause (8) of section 20 of the Bill. This, we presume, is all that the Committee would deem necessary, as it seems obviously desirable that some time should be fixed for the finality of the election roll, and we do not gather that the Committee consider that it should be subject to revision at more frequent intervals than the annual revision which the Bill contemplates.

4. In the case, however, of legal representatives in a fiduciary capacity, they would not, as sub-clause (4) of section 20 is at present framed, be entitled to be entered ; and it appears to us that the best way of meeting the views of the Committee in this respect, as also their views in respect of trustees generally, as indicated in paragraph 4 of the letter under reply, would be to insert in sub-clause (4) section 20 the word "trustees" between the word "firms" and the words "undivided families," and to strike out the latter portion of that clause, *viz.*, from the words "but shall" inclusive to the end of the clause.

If such alteration were made, the matter would practically work thus :—Notice of transfer showing the devolution of the property and the mode in which it became vested in the trustees would be given as contemplated in section 148 of the Bill, and such trustees would thereupon be assessed to the tax, and provided they had been so assessed for the period, and to the amount prescribed by (*c*) clause (2) of section 12, would be entitled under sub-clause (4) of section 20 to be entered in the ward list.

5. In reply to paragraph 5 of the latter under reply, we are of opinion that the Bill, as it stands, does entitle a person who pays the qualifying tax in the aggregrate, in respect of properties in different wards, to be entered on the list of voters of the ward in which he resides, and to vote. Section 12 of the Bill, which defines the qualifications of voters merely renders it necessary, so far as the qualifying tax is concerned, that a person, to be entitled to be enrolled as a voter of a ward, shall have been assessed to such qualifying tax for the prescribed period and at the prescribed rate, and clause (3) of the same section makes it clear, we think, that assessment in the aggregate to the requisite amount, weather in respect of properties in the same ward of different wards, is all that is necessary to fulfil the qualification.—We have, &c.,

CRAWFORD AND BUCKLAND.

Bombay, 29th August 1887.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Clerk Municipal Corporation ; and Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—We have now the honour to state our opinion upon the several questions referred to us by the General Committee of the Corporation under your No. 986, dated the 13th instant :—

If the Municipal Bill No. 4 of 1887 becomes law in its present form its general effects as regards the control of the Corporation over the municipal income and expenditure may we think be briefly summarised as follows :—

It will be obligatory on the Corporation to make adequate provision (which we understand to mean, provision of the necessary income and sanction of the necessary expenditure) for the several matters, prescribed by sections 62 and 63, power being reserved to Government by sections 516 and 518 to enforce the fulfilment of such obligations if it appears to the Governor-in-Council that the Corporation have failed or are failing in the discharge of them.

Furthermore, it will also, of course, be obligatory on the Corporation to provide for all instalments of principal and interest due in respect of loans, and for having a cash balance at the end of the year of not less than one lakh of rupees (see sections 126 and 129.)

Subject to such obligations and such control by Government as above-mentioned, and subject also, of course, to such maximum and minimum limits in respect of the rates of taxation and levy of town duties and tolls as are prescribed by sections 139, 178, 188, and 190 respectively, the amount of municipal income, and the aggregate amount of municipal expenditure will be under the control of the Corporation but, as regards expenditure, its appropriation as sanctioned by the Corporation in the Budget estimate will subject to variation and re-adjustment in case the Town Council think necessary, under section 133, to reduce or transfer any of the Budget grants during the course of an official year.

We will now consider in greater detail the particular effect of the sections specially referred to in this query, and of such others as it may be incidentally necessary to consider in that connection.

Sections 62 and 63 purport to define certain purposes for which it will be obligatory on the Corporation (who are by section 111 constituted Trustees of the Municipal Fund), to make provision, as distinguished from certain other purposes for which, under section 64, it will be in their discretion, as such Trustees, to provide the former sections (62 and 63) practically comprise all the purposes which fall within the ordinary scope of the functions of a municipal body ; the due fulfilment of these purposes from time to time is described as "the obligatory duties of the Corporation," and it is for enforcing these obligatory duties that power is reserved to Government by sections 516 and 518.

Section 115 will give effect to the general control over expenditure vested in the Corporation and the more detailed control vested in the Town Council as above-mentioned by providing that with certain exceptions, payments shall not be made out of the Municipal Fund unless for expenditure covered by a current Budget grant. The exceptions we shall have occasion to notice more fully in replying to the next query and we need not now do more than point out that they include amongst others (clause *f*) the payment of sums payable to Government under sub-section (1) of section 518 thus giving effect to the controlling power reserved to Government for enforcing the fulfilment of the "obligatory duties of the Corporation.

Section 118 further gives effect to the general scheme of superior control by Government, by expressly including in the purposes to which the Municipal Fund is to be applied, "Every sum payable under sub-section (1) of section 518 to Government."

Section 134.—The effect of this section coupled with sections 62, 63, 64 and 516 will be that, if during the course of an official year it appears that the income will not suffice to meet the expenditure sanctioned in the Budget estimate, and to leave a closing cash balance of a lakh of rupees, and if the Corporation fail in the opinion of Government to forthwith sanction any measures which shall be necessary for proportioning the year's income to the expenditure, Government will be able to enforce the adaption of some such measure.

The measure to be so sanctioned by the Corporation, and for failure to sanction which Government can interfere, will be either, the diminution of expenditure so far as may by consistent with all the requirements of the Act ; the borrowing of money in so far as the amount required may be for a permanent work (section 109, clause *a*) ; or, a recourse to supplementary taxation. The first-named alternative will only be available if the diminution of expenditure can be effected consistently with the absolute obligations which, as we have seen, will be imposed by sanctions 62, 63, 126, and 129, so that the practical effect of this section, coupled with section 516, will be to oblige the Corporation (if necessary by supplementary taxation or by borrowing) to keep up a sufficient income to meet the expenditure which the discharge of those absolute obligations, according to the views of Government, will entail, and still leave over a closing cash balance of one lakh of rupees.

Sections 219 and 223 impose on the Commissioner the duties of carrying out the construction, maintenance, cleansing, &c., of municipal drains, the necessary funds for which it will be one of the obligatory duties of the Corporation to provide under section 62 (*a*).

Section 432 is the next section specified in the query, but apparently by mistake probably section 431 or section 433 was the section intended, both of them (as well as section 438) being sections imposing on the Commissioner duties, the necessary funds for performance of which it will also be one of the obligatory duties of the Corporation to provide under section 62 (*g*)

Sections 516 and 518 we have already referred to as vesting in Government the power of enforcing the discharge of the obligatory duties of the Corporation as defined in sections 62 and 63, including, if necessary, a recourse to supplementary taxation or borrowing to provide the income requisite for the discharge of those duties.

The reference in section 516, to sections 223, 438 and 442 does not carry the matter further as regards the Corporation than does the reference to section 62.

As to the circumstances which would justify the intervention of Government under sections 516 and 158, the former section purports to constitute the Governor-in-Council the sole judge as to whether such circumstance have arisen ; but we may imagine that the High Court would have jurisdiction and power to protect the Corporation against an unreasonable or improper attempt on the part of Government to put in force these provisions though of course a strong case for the intervention of the High Court would have to be made out.

These sections (65, 66 and 67.—What would be the legal effect of these sections if they become law. (a) as regards the Budget (*b*) as regards the controlling authority of the Corporation and the Town Council (*c*) as regards the general public ? treat of the "respective functions of the several municipal authorities," and in order to deal with this query intelligibly under heads (*a*) and (*b*) (which we think must be treated together), it is necessary, in the first place to get a very clear conception of what the respective functions of the Corporation and of the Town Council will be, in regard to the Budget, (1) before the commencement of the official year to which such Budget relates, and (2) during the course of such official year ; and this will involve a further reference to some of the considerations already dealt with under the first query, and an examination of the provisions as to the "Annual Budget Estimate" (sections 125 to 134 :—

(1). Before the commencement of the official year.

(S. 125) the Commissioner will submit to the Town Council estimates of expenditure and of balances that will be available, and proposals in regard to taxation ;

(S. 126) the Town Council on these materials, and on such further detailed information as they may require, will frame a Budget estimate ;

(S. 128) the Corporation when considering this Budget estimate will determine the rates for levy of taxes, &c. ;

(S. 129) and will either adopt the Budget estimate as laid before them, or adopt it subject to such modification as they deem expedient.

(2) During the course of the official year—

(S 131) if any special or unforeseen requirement arises, the Town Council may recommend the increase of any Budget grant, or the making of any additional Budget grant, and the Corporation will dispose of the recommendation as they think proper.

(S. 132) if any balance of a Budget grant not included in the opening balance of the Budget estimate has remained unexpended from the previous year, the Town Council will be able to sanction its expenditure on the object for which it has already been sanctioned by the Corporation for the previous year, but on no other object.

(S. 133) if the Town Council think it necessary, they will be able to very the appropriation of Budget grants by reduction ; or by transfer from one to another (any such reduction or transfer being reported to the Corporation at their next meeting) ; the Town Council will not, however, have any power to increase the aggrägate sum of the Budget grants, that is to say, the aggregate amount of expenditure sanctioned by the Corporation ;

(S. 134) if it appears that the income of the municipal fund will not suffice to meet the expenditure sanctioned by the Corporation in the Budget estimate, it will be for the Town Council to make a representation of this and for the Corporation to sanction any measure necessary for proportioning the year's income to the expenditure.

These several functions will (as we have shown in dealing with the first query), all have to be discharged with due regard to the absolute obligations imposed by sections 62, 63, 126 and 129.

The combined effect of sections 65, 66, 113 and 115 will be that (save as specified in the exceptions to section 151 to which we shall hereafter refer) no power involving expenditure out of the municipal fund will be exerciseable, and no such expenditure will be possible, unless provided for under a current Budget grant ; thus the aggregate amount of expenditure will (with those exceptions) be absolutely limited, so far as the Town Council and the Commissioner are concerned by the Budget estimates as originally sanctioned, or subsequently added to by the Corporation ; and, so far the Commissioner is concerned, the expenditure will (with the same exceptions) be further limited, in regard to its appropriation to particular objects, by the specific Budget grants as sanctioned by the Corporation, or as transposed by the Town Council.

The items of expenditure, which under the exceptions to section 115 need not be covered by a current Budget grant, are :—

"(*a*) Sums of which the expenditure has been sanctioned by the Town Council under section 132."

These, as we have already noticed, are payments which have already been sanctioned by the Corporation for the preciding year, but which, having been unexpended during that year, the Town Council can appropriate in the new year for the same object for which they were so sanctioned.

"(*b*) Temporary payments under section 119 for works urgently required in the public service."

These have to be refunded by Government so that the real expenditure of the year is practically unaffected by them.

"(*c*) Refunds of taxes and other monies which the Commissioner is by this Act required or empowered to make."

These are refunds which from their nature would not be covered by a Budget grant, and do not, as we understand them, involve payments out of the municipal income proper, though the monies to be refunded have temporarily been paid into the municipal fund.

"(*d*) Repayments of monies belonging to contractors or other persons held in deposit and of monies collected or credited to the municipal fund by mistake."

The same remark applies to these as to payments under (c).

"(*e*) Sums which the Commissioner is by this Act required or empowered to pay by way of compensation."

These are payments which either must be made under the provisions of the Act, *e.g.*, payment of compensation under sections 226, 297, 299, and 301, or may be made, *e.g.*, payments of compensation under section 503 ; in the former case they practically would, we presume, be generally, though not necessarily, covered by a Budget-grant, as for instance, a grant for street improvement. In the latter case, the sanction of the Town Council would be necessary before making the payments.

"(*f*). Sums payable in any of the circumstances mentioned in clause (*f*) of section 118 ;"

that is to say, sums payable—

(i.) Under sub-section (1) of section 518 to Government ;

(ii.) Under a decree or order of a Civil or Criminal Court against the Corporation, or against the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner *ex-officio* ;

(iii.) Under a compromise of any suit or other legal proceeding or claim effected under section 5[illegible]."

Payments under head (i) are those which Government would be able to compel under the power reserved to Government of enforcing the "obligatory duties of the Corporation."

Payment under head (ii) might be very urgent, and the liability for them would have been ascertained and determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, and for those under head (iii) the approval of the Town Council would be requisite.

"(*h*) Sums which the Commissioner expends on an emergency with the consent of the Town Council under clause (*c*) of section 65."

A case of actual emergency alone would justify such a payment, and as the payment and the reasons for making it would have to be reported, the control of the Corporation would, as far as practicable, be maintained.

To sum up—

It will, we think, be seen from what has gone before that practically it is in two important respects that the exclusive controlling authority of the Corporation will be restricted, namely :—

First in that, the Governor-in-Council will have a superior power of enforcing the provision of income, and the expenditure of such income according to the views of Government as to the "obligatory duties of the Corporation ;" and

Secondly in that, under section 133 the appropriation of expenditure to particular objects may, in the course of an official year, be varied by the Town Council with due regard to those obligatory duties, but without the previous sanction of the Corporation.

The removal of the first of these restrictions would involve the ommission altogether of section 516 and the modification of section 518 in such a way as to make it apply only to the power to Government in section 517 to enforce the repair, &c., of Vehar Water Works.

The simplest way of removing the second of these restrictions would apparently be to alter section 134 by striking out the words "if they think necessary," and substituting for them the words "with the previous sanction of the Corporation," and by omitting clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of the proviso.

The effect of these sections (65, 66 and 67), as regards the general public, will be, that they look to the Municipal Commissioner as the responsible Executive Officer charged with carrying out the provisions of the Act subject to the approval or sanction of the Corporation or Town Council, when such approval or sanction is expressly required by the Act ; but it will not be open to the public to question the validity of the vicarious discharge by the Commissioner through any other municipal officer of any of the powers, duties or functions specially referred to in section 67, merely because it is vicarious, provided such municipal officer has been duly empowered by the Commissioner.

We have drafted and send herewith a section (73A) to follow section 73, embodying what we understand to be the views of the General Committee in regard to consultation by the Commissioner with the Executive Engineer or Executive Health Officer, as the case may be, in matters of general importance, involving engineering questions or matters affecting the public health generally.—We have, &c.,

CRAWFORD AND BUCKLAND.

73A. (1) The Commissioner shall consult—

(*a*) The Executive Engineer in all matters of general importance, which involve considerations of engineering science ;

(*b*) The Executive Health Officer in all matters of importance affecting the public health generally.

(2) The Executive Engineer, or Executive Health Officer, as the case may be, shall, if he differs from the Commissioner as to any order or orders issued or proposed to be issued regarding any such matter, submit his views to the Commissioner in writing for the consideration of the Town Council, and the Commissioner shall forthwith lay such representation before the Town Council accordingly, who shall pass such order in the matter as to them may seem fit.

(3) The Commissioner shall be bound to obey any order passed by the Town Council under sub-section (2).

FRACAS IN A DAK BUNGALOW.

A DISAGREEABLE occurrence is reported to have taken place in the Dak Bungalow at Benares, Mr. Robinson principal of the Punjab Chiefs College having had a fight with the bearer as a result of a dispute about a gharry. A correspondent of the Allahabad paper gives the following account of the tussle :—

The bearer of the bungalow owns vehicles, which he hires out, and Mr. Robinson engaged from him a phaeton for the day. He did some of the sights of the city in the morning, and, finding it to hot to be out in the day, returned and informed the bearer that his further use of the carriage would depend upon the clemency of the weather towards the afternoon. Early in the evening the phaeton was sent for by one of the military efficials, and to him it was sent. When Mr. Robinson called for it, the bearer told him that it had been engaged by and sent to the officer named. On this Mr. Robinson insisted that it should be got back ; the bearer became inpertinent, and Mr. Robinson then caught him, I believe, by the scruff of the neck, with the view of kicking him out of the room. No sooner did Mr. Robinson lay his hands on the bearer than the latter's two sons rushed at him, and hit him a couple of stunning blows. Mr. Robinson was so taken aback at this that before he could realize the situation the miscreants had decamped. He, complained, however, to the Cantonment Magistrate ; but with what result I have been unable ascertain. At all events, as I am informed that Mr. Robinson intends representing the entire matter to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having had reason to be dissatisfied with the result of his complaint here. Of course the Dak Bungalow bearer has quite another version of the affair. He denies having hired the phaeton for the whole day, and asserts that Mr. Robinson first struck him, and that his sons in no way interfeared : in fact, he alleges that they were not in the station on that evening. Whatever the true facts of the case may be, it is first and foremost highly objectionable that a servant of the Dak Bungalow should own carriages. He will naturally look for hire for his own vehicle to the exclusion of other *ticca* gharry wallahs, and travellers are thus incommoded if they refuse to hire his carriages. Besides I think it it time somebody inquired how the bearer on Rs. 5 or so a month can keep a phaeton and other carriages. Matters in regard to the Benares Dak Bungalow appear very unsatisfactory, and the cleansing broom is required somewhere. A few days previous to this occurrence a couple of Germans stayed in the bungalow and laid out in the rooms fancy and other goods for sale, and they complained of having been eased of certain articles during a temporary absence from the show-room.

A COMFORTABLE NIGHT'S LODGING.

IT is a commonly accepted notion that there is no more ungrateful creature than a snake or viper. A correspondent of the *Statesman* tells a story about a cobra which had nestled under the wing of a cock that shows that that most dreaded of reptiles is not so abandoned an ingrate as some of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society may imagine it to be. Here is the story as told by the correspondent :—

"A little incident occurred in my house the other day which you are at liberty to publish One of my boys has reared a game-cock, of which he is particularly fond, but which, on account of its pugnacious disposition, is kept segregated from the other fowls. It had been raining heavily all night and early next morning Master G. went down and took out his favourite from its coop and commenced stroking it down the back with his right hand, when out dropped a young cobra—one of the black—species—from under its wings.

You can easily imagine the astonishment and horror of Master G. who dropped chanticleer and rushed upstairs, followed by the indignant bird, who, unused to such harsh treatment, ran after him, caught his trousers with its beak as he reached the landing, and commenced a vigorous attack on his legs with his spurs, until seized and put in durance vile. Doubtless the young cobra refrained from biting the cock out of sheer gratitude for the comfortable night's lodging afforded him. This forbearance on his part (which I attribute to pure selfishness) did not, however, prevent me from summarily dealing with him, though not in the manner enjoined in the Scriptures, considering that I was barefooted at the time."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROSES, GERANIUMS, DAHLIAS, and other Cut Flowers in Perfection, carefully packed and forwarded by train.—THOS. BROMLEY, Moola Road, Kirkee.

HUNDREDS ARE SATISFIED with our Cheap Prices, and those that enter for the first time always say they wish they had known of this shop. Cheapest House in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS

BOARD AND RESIDENCE in a Central Position in the Fort. Terms Moderate. Apply Mrs. UNGWAR, No. 35, Medow Street.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.—To supply 1,200 brass of CLEAN SAND per month till next May. Apply GLOVER & Co., Tansa Works, Tansa.

TO LET, at Khundalla, for the October Season, "Victoria Lodge" and "Deena Villa" completely furnished. For particulars apply to N. J. MANECKJEE, Charni Road.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a Certificated Chief Officer for the ship Ardencluthа. Apply to Capt. Hamilton, care of Messrs. Byramjee Pestonjee and Co., Dubashes, Victoria Buildings.

"THE TABITHA SEWING MACHINE."—A little wonder in itself in utility, elegance and excellence. Price Rs. 3-8 only. M. P. Billwalla, at R. RAMCHANDRA and Co., 3, Apollo House, Fort.

TO PARSEE LADIES.—We have just opened an exquisite assortment of Swede SILK and Kid GLOVES in all the new shades 4 as. off the rupee discount for Cash. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOILERS, Two new VERTICAL STEAM BOILERS, FOR SALE. Apply OWEN and OKELL, Marine Street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Re. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements, good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN. The most Comfortable, Accommodative and Central Hotel in MATHERAN will RE-OPEN from 1st October. Terms Moderate.

TO LET, an AIRY OFFICE and a RESIDENCE in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

FOR SALE, Finest Selected OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. The Buchanan Blend as supplied to the House of Commons.—Apply KERR TARRUCK and Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN.—Drawing-room and Dining Furniture Sets. Cheap, elegant and durable. An inspection respectfully solicited. Gowalia Tank Road Warehouse.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 250. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow; and La Martiniere Girls' School, Khurshaed Munzil, Lucknow; will RE-OPEN on the 6th October. For Prospectus apply to the SECRETARY, Martiniere, Lucknow.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET, on Frere Road, near Victoria Terminus, the whole or part of a FOUR-STORIED HOUSE (No. 93,) with Ground-floor open on allsides. Comfortable accommodation for 10 families. Tenants Europeans. Apply sharp to "H," care of this Paper.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address
Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5-postage, 4 annas.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNEDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 74, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished, household furniture plated ware, glass and crockery ware first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate Mahogany cottage Piano by Collard and Collard, set of brass mounted harness, a lot of rabbits, two English dogs, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Messrs. J. R. KIRBY JOHNSON and JAMES MACKINTOSH, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong victoria with a brown Australian horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MILLINERY FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from Mrs. Jacob Hunt, Milliner Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat and next to Messrs. Pearse & Co.'s old shop, the whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of lady's bonnets, cloaks, shawls, shirts, gowns, trimmings, gloves, handkerchiefs, collars, neckties, silk and satin cloth, muslin, and many others too numerous to describe; also shop furniture, such as show cases, glass door cupboards, dress stand, sewing machines, tables, chairs, fine lights, gas chandeliers, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

On account and risk of Jeevandas Hurridas.

1 Tricycle.

On account of the concerned.

1 Strong Victoria with removeable coach box, nearly new, with a bay arab horse 14, 3, 9½ years old, quiet to drive and ride, selling on account of the owner leavin India.

1 Strong mail phaeton with grey Arab horse and harness

1 Handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 Second-hand office shigram.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, opposite Mount Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. &c., the property of a gentleman changing residence.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Billiard Tables from the fittings, &c., at "Temple Bar," Fort, opposite the National Bank.

Under instructions from Mr. Tom Sayers, the proprietor "Temple Bar," Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, 5 first-rate mahogany large size slate Billiard tables by C. Lazarus & Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, also a first-rate Mahogany, French cannon table with balls, cues, &c., large billiard benches and chairs, a large size, elegantly made bar with marble top and large mirror back made to order by "Alexander Mackenzie," large marble inlaid tables, handsome large mirrors in teakwood frame, dining tables and chairs, large screens, a large lot of crockery and glassware, also platedware, large English stove, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd October next, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong built nearly new victoria, with removeable coach box, in very good order, sets of harness, &c., &c., the property of E. WAGNER, Esq. Acting German Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 3rd October next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany full size slate billiard table by "John Roberts," with balls, cues, &c., a handsome walnutwood grand square pianoforte by "Ronisch, Dresden," a strong English built brougham, a strong pony cart, a strong fast trotting bay Arab horse, English made saddles and harness, &c., &c., the property of N. S. GLAZEBROOK, Esq., and other gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION ALE of very valuable bungalow, with out houses, known as "Byculla Parsonage," situated at Clare Road, Byculla.

On WEDNEDAY, the 5th October next, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of free-hold and lease-hold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, bungalow or dwelling house, known as "Byculla Parsonage," standing thereon, situate at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement about (5,188) five thousand one hundred and eighty-eight square yards of which 3,268 square yards is freehold and 1,920 square yard is leasehold land, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the north-east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Byculla Church, on or towards the south by vacant land occupied by the temporary carriage sheds opposite to the House of Correction on the south-west by vacant land, and on the north west by the public Road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr. JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE WADIA.

Catalogue of the particulars, conditions of sale, and plan of the property can be had from the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA Orders Registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

.*. AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES.
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co,
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ higher at 101⅛ and French Rentes in Paris improved ¼ to 109, but the Indian 3½ per cent Sterling Loan was unchanged at 100¾ and Rupee Paper was lower 4 per cent by ¼, and 1½ per cent by ⅜. In Indian Exchange Bank shares a rise of 10s. in Mercantile is the only alteration reported.

The London General Produce markets have undergone little actual change in the matter of prices although the tone all round seems to be exceedingly dull Poppy Seed has declined 6d. per quarter but for both Linseed and Rapeseed, Reuter repeats his previous quotations.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firmer in tone, the day's sales reached the considerable total 14,000 bales of which 1,500 were Surats. In New York at the same time ready Mid Uplands was 1-16 cent futures one point lower. The receipts at the U. S. ports continue to increase steadily, being 60,000 the three days against 41,000 last year.

The Cotton market here has been decidedy firm to-day and native speculative buyers would pay Rs. 147 for New Good Bengals and Rs. 218 for Good Broach. Europeans however make no offers, forward and are equally out of it in ready stuff, which is being picked up by the Mills at figures Home buyers decline to pay. We hear of 300 bales Digris having been brought at Rs. 196, 300 bales Khamgaum at Rs. 185½, 100 bales Anjari at Rs. 193, and 100 bales Wudwan at Rs. 194.

Wheat is firmer, not on the strength of any better advices from Europe, but in consequence of lower Exchange and Freights, coupled with decreasing supplies. Sellers of E. K. Dhani now ask Rs. 3-15-6 for 91, Rs. 3-14-6 for 85 per cent. Soft White prices which shippers can only afford to pay against previous sales not in fulfilment of orders now coming through.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday and Sunday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,134	bales.
Wheat	5,149	cwt.
Linseed	2,822	"
Rapeseed	4,383	"
Gingelly Seed	4,611	"
Poppy Seed	1,524	"
Groundnuts	729	"

FREIGHTS continue dull with very little business doing. We have not heard of any engagements worthy of notice, and the following are the market tions.

Liverpool	Ready	15s. Cotton 12s. 6d. S. W
London	"	15s. 6d. S. W.
Continent	"	16s.
Open Charter	"	
Havre	"	16s. 3d.
Dunkirk	"	
Antwerp	"	
Marseilles	"	13s.
Genoa	"	12s. 6d.
Trieste, Venice	"	25s. W, 30s. cotton

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver reported unquotable in London and weaker advices from Calcutta we have had something approaching a collapse in starling rates here to-day. We opened nominally at 1s, 5 1-32 for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5⅛d. for 3 months Credits. But it soon became apparent that the market was all buyers no sellers and things rapidly settled down to 1s. 5d. and 1s. 5 3-13d. with only one bank a seller. Bank telegraphic for all this year is quoted at 1s. 4 31-32d. January, and later 1s. 5d. while 3 months credits are negotiable at 1s. 5 7-32, up to the end of December, 1s. 5¼d. afterwards but there is practically nothing offering. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·82, 182¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker and there are sellers of Fours at Rs. 98¾. Fours-and-half are nominal at Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES are very Steady. Mofussil Press have advanced to Rs. 457½, Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet, without noteworthy change in value.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 pct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	(	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	118¾
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	(	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	15	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	30	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	457½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	–	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	320dv
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,010	1,000	Rs 75	600xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed, 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	130 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		165	nil.	78
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	525
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	92½
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,825
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Re. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	60	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	335xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	5,000	000	1,000	Rs. 19	310
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		9
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	70
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	175

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,875

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

KEYSER—BAGNELL—September 19, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Cane, Alfred Keyser, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Alice, daughter of the late Rev. H. W. Bagnell, Rector of Nuffield, Oxon, and late Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RAVENSHAW—August 21, at Landour, the wife of Capt C. W. Ravenshaw, B. S. C., of a daughter.

HAWKINS—September 9, at Stafford House, Naini Tal, the wife of R. W. L. Hawkins, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, N.-W.P., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GAISFORD—HUTCHINSON—Sept. 13, at St. Mark's Church, Almorah, by the Rev. A. Stone, Captain G. Gaisford, B. S. C., Assistant Political Agent, Biluchistan, to Laura Felicite, youngest daughter of General C. W. Hutchinson, R. E.

DEATHS.

L'ESTRANGE—September 11, at Bareilly, of consumption in his 43rd year, 1st Grade Apothecary Edward George L'Estrange, Neilstone House, Lucknow.

ROBINSON—September 12, at Bindrabun, District Muttra, Thomas Rowland Robinson, Civil Engineer and Contractor of Agra, N.-W. P., aged 49 years. (English and Irish papers please copy).

BAGLEY—September 13, at Kasauli, John Wilfred Keith, son of Mr. W. A. Bagley, Executive Engineer, aged 3 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1887.

No one can fix the limits of human patience who watches the slowly revolving Wednesdays which protract the proceedings in the Bombay Presidency Magistrate's Court that are intended to vindicate justice in the Rukhmabhai case. But if impatience were permissible it would be interesting to inquire when the very fine point on which that case pivots will be sufficiently defined for all practical purposes. It is too soon to speculate on the nature of the response which the Local Governments will give to the questions submitted to them for consideration by the Government of India at the instance of the Bombay Government. Those questions arose out of certain aspects of the Rukhmabhai case, but obviously the answers will be based on a wider induction than that case taken by itself could afford. There can be little doubt that the penalty of imprisonment for refusal of conjugal rights which was imported into this country from England must follow in India the fate which has overtaken it in its original home. An English sanction which has been discarded as a relic of barbarism in England cannot survive in India, in conditions which render it still more objectionable. The provision which gave to a Hindu religious custom a harsh penalty which was only applicable in England to a breach of contract was engrafted in the law of this country very much by accident. It will probably disappear from its accidental position on the book of the law during the next cold weather. In England the law refuses to enforce by imprisonment obligations which are for good reasons repudiated by one or both of the parties concerned, but they are not left without further remedy. They are entitled either to a judicial separation or to a divorce. The Government of India, in addressing the local governments on the general question, and asking for a statement of opinion, asked whether it might be deemed advisable to accompany any modification of the law as it exists by provisions which relieve the parties concerned from the inconveniences and liabilities to which the anomalous position in which they were placed conduced. There has been in some quarters a hasty assumption that this suggestion might open the way to a general recourse to the machinery of divorce. This assumption is due to a complete misapprehension of the nature of the difficulties which it may be deemed advisable to obviate. Dismissing from our mind for the moment the incidents of the Rukhmabai case, let us use as an illustration a case which has actually been the source of long and costly litigation in Madras. A Hindu, who was a married man with one wife and was of course fully entitled to marry another wife if he chose, became a Christian. His Hindu wife refused to live with him. He thereupon married a Christian. He died, and the Hindu wife claimed to inherit his property as his wife; it was contended on her behalf that her husband having become a Christian could not legally marry a second wife, he having one wife (herself) already. Yet she had repudiated him as a husband on account of his becoming a Christian. She would no doubt have gladly acquiesced, during his life, in a divorce; as he also would have done so as to be in a position to legally marry a Christian wife. But no such relief was possible. The evil of the dual condition in which the parties were in fact divorced, but in law married, survived all the parties immediately concerned. The Christian widow died, but her family claimed the deceased husband's property, which was considerable, on the ground that he was lawfully married to her while the renunciation of the Hindu wife barred her claim. Before this point was determined at law the Hindu widow died, and her family contested the succession and secured the property. Obviously it is better in the interests of all parties so situated that their legal status should be ascertained and defined at once rather than be left in doubt to become the source of prolonged and involved litigation. It seems to be desirable that a marriage of which the obligations have not been fulfilled, and which the law declines to enforce should be terminated by law on the application of the party entitled to seek redress. The facility of divorce enjoyed by the Mussulman population of India has not excited any surprise or disgust amongst the Hindus, who have practically the same right and exercise it on the whole as sparingly. The Hindu who can marry again without even going through the formality of a divorce, cannot regard the legalisation of divorce in cases when marriages have proved null as a blow aimed at family life. The information which will be attained in answer to the inquiries as to the state of opinion on this subject throughout the country will be of great sociological value.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued an order on the subject of the custody of ammunition by soldiers which will put an end to a great and serious evil, and will deprive the Indian press of a standing topic for deprecatory discussion. It is a little more than two years since the question was brought home to us in Bombay by the murder of his wife by a Pathan soldier, who after standing a siege in his quarters in the Crawford market lines, and firing right and left at whoever tried to get near him, brought the episode to an end by shooting himself. Only a few days before that an equally tragic occurrence had taken place at Bangalore, and in the interval there have been cases enough of the same kind to give new force to all that had been said time after time upon the folly of leaving ammunition within reach of any man whom jealousy, or drunkenness, or fanaticism or homicidal mania might urge to violence. The mills of reform grind slowly, but for all that it is a marvel that so long a time should have elapsed before the authorities saw their way to follow the dictates of common sense and common prudence in this matter. Some, indeed, have argued as though there were two sides to the question. It has been contended that there was a sentimental aspect to it—that to take away a soldier's ammunition was to imply a want of confidence in him. But no evidence, so far as we are aware, has been given that the soldier, British or native, ever so regarded the matter. A pouch of ammunition is no token of trust, and has none of the honorific significance that attaches, say to the sword of an officer or the stripes of a serjeant. Then again the objection has been raised that if the ammunition is elsewhere than in the soldier's pouch authority is at the mercy of the first gang of rebels who may be on the look out for an opportunity of rising. We need not take the trouble to show that so far as this and the other Presidencies are concerned the apprehensions thus expressed are purely imaginary. Perhaps in such a district as the Derazat dangers of this sort may require to be guarded against, and Sir Frederick Roberts seems to have anticipated something of the kind when he provided in his general order on the subject that officers commanding stations may authorize the issue of pouch ammunition to the troops to be kept in their possession whenever the local circumstances render such a course desirable. But we need not base arrangements for Bombay or Poona or Madras, where there are orderly populations, and where there is no more chance of an outbreak of insurrectionary or fanatical fervour than in London itself, upon necessities which possibly prevail on the Punjab frontier in the midst of a Pathan population. There is little or no ground, therefore, for either the sentimental or the precautionary objection to the change, and it may safely be predicted that no occasion will be given for reconsidering the general order on the subject which the Commander-in-Chief issued last week. It includes special rules for the custody of ammunition in British and in native regiments. In British barrack rooms pouch ammunition is to be kept under lock and key in a box secured to the floor, the key of which will be in charge of the senior non-commissioned officer, who will make it over to the orderly sergeant of the company in the event of his having to leave the barracks. When ammunition is required it will be issued before parade, and collected again immediately after the parade is dismissed. In order to prevent a surprise in church twenty rounds per man are invariably to be issued when troops parade for service—a precaution which may seem incongruous, but which one would hesitate to call unnecessary. Emergencies are provided against by the general authority that is given to commanding officers to issue pouch ammunition whenever local circumstances may warrant it, as well as by the instruction that non-commissioned officers in charge of the keys of the barrack room ammunition chest are to make an immediate issue in case of alarm. The order seems very practical, and to provide for every reasonable contingency. That it will be in the smallest degree resented in the army on any ground, sentimental or other, is highly improbable. The more likely result of it will be a feeling of thankfulness at the removal of a danger of whose reality the army has now and again been reminded by most frightful arguments.

THE *Pioneer* takes a strangely hopeful view of the state of affairs on the Somali Coast when it tells us that England has "quietly but effectually" recognized where the real wealth of Central Africa is to be tapped by retaining hold over the ports of Berbera and Zeila, to both of which run trade routes from the important inland town of Harrar. We make the *Pioneer* a present of the trade route from Berbera to Harrar, for it will need a good deal of opening up before it is fit for use. Meantime we should like to know how England has effectually prepared for tapping the wealth of Central Africa. Zeila remains under our administration, though it still belongs to the Sultan of Turkey; but the road to Harrar remains closed to trade as it has been since the Emir's people captured our Punjabi police at Gildezza in April of last year. Such at least is the latest information that has reached us from the Somali Coast. But a great deal has been going on in that part of the world of late upon which the Foreign Office at home may fairly be asked to enlighten the public. The Committee of the International Arbitration Association have been endeavouring without effect to get information on the subject from Lord Salisbury, while Mr. Martin Wood, who we believe is connected with the same organization, has given currency in a Manchester paper to certain anxieties to know what has been done. It is some months since we heard through the Paris papers of an arrangement having been concluded between the English and French Governments defining the limits of their respective influence upon the coast, besides in some unexplained way empowering the French to trade from Tajourah Bay to Harrar. Until the papers on the subject are produced it will be impossible to understand what is meant by an arrangement which looks very much like one power conceding to a second the rights of a third. In any event nothing could be more in need of justification than a concession which opens up to French trade a centre which, despite our possession of Zeila—the port which commands the only easy route to it—is still or was until very recently practically shut off from British trade Mr. Martin Wood might have been more confident than he is of the occupation of Harrar by the troops of King Menelek of Shoa and a little less confident as to Menelek being the rightful sovereign of the place. Harrar was until about three years ago held by an Egyptian garrison, and when the Khedive's troops vacated it the British Government installed there a young chief, the Emir Ali Abdulla, who had been for some time a refugee at Aden. He turned out an ungrateful and unsatisfactory *protégé*, and so far as British interests are concerned it makes little difference whether he or Menelek rules at Harrar, unless the Foreign Office can show to the contrary we shall have only too good reason to think that British interests in that part of the world have been left a great deal too much to take care of themselves of late, The matter is one in which the Bombay Government are interested, and they may be able to find ways and means of moving the Foreign Office to throw some much needed light upon it,

THERE was another debate at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday on the petition of the Bombay Medical Union, requesting the Corporation to pass a resolution to the effect that, in future, preference should be given to duly qualified men over others for employment in the Health Department. When the subject first came on for discussion, Dr. DeSouza brought forward a proposition referring the petition to the Acting Municipal Commissioner for remarks, and expressing the opinion that preference should be given to medical men, in view of the efficient and scientific administration of the Health Department. To this proposition, two amendments were proposed—one by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee simply referring the petition to the Commissioner, who alone has power to deal with the matter, as he thinks fit, and another by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji asking the Commissioner to favour the corporation with a report. At the conclusion of the debate yesterday, a division was taken, with the result that both the amendments were rejected by narrow majorities, and the original proposition was carried by 14 votes to 12.

THE Ahmedabad Tichbourne case has come up again before the Bombay High Court in the shape of a criminal appeal. The accused in the case, Bowa Bhaghutgas, *alias* Hiralal Chotamlal, was charged before Mr. G. Jacob, Joint Sessi of Ahmedabad, with giving false evide civil suit brought against him and others, found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 the alternative punishment of one year's rigorous imprisonment. The false evidence by the accused consisted in his statement th was Hiralal, the son of Chotamlal, who was to have been drowned. The story reads li chapter out of a romance. It had, in its va stages, attracted considerable attention among inhabitants of Ahmedabad, and the had been generally known as the Ahmed Tichbourne Case, owing to a certain superf similarity to that *cause celebre*. It appeared in the latter part of 1876, Hiralal Chotamlal, w possessed a large estate, left Ahmedabad on pilgrimage to Benares and other holy places w his wife Nahni, his step mother, Ladkor, an others. They visited several places in Central an Northern India, and finally arrived at Mathur There one morning Hiralal went out to a ghat t bathe, followed by a servant, who, however, remained behind and was unable to find him again. On his returning alone another servant was sent out to look for Hiralal; and he returned with a report that a young man, answering to Hiralal's description, was said to have been drowned in the river. After two days' unavailing search at Mathura, the party went on to Benares and thence returned to Ahmedabad. Hiralal's funeral rites were performed; and Nahni assumed the position of a widow. Her bangles were broken at Benares, and her head was shaven after her return to Ahmedabad. The evidence as to Hiralal's death by drowning was not absolutely conclusive, as no eye-witness was found, and the body and the clothes were not discovered; but there was no reasonable doubt that he was actually drowned or met with his death, in some other way. About seventeen months after Hiralal's disappearance, the accused came to Ahmedabad in the dress of a *Sadhu*, *i. e.* a holy man. He was seen near the rivers by many persons; and gradually the report spread in Ahmedabad that Hiralal had returned. Many of his old friends and relatives went and saw him in order to test his identity as well as crowds of others who went merely out of idle curiosity. Enquiries were held by the caste, who, by an overwhelming majority, decided that the accused was not Hiralal; and they proceeded to put out of caste any persons who persisted in recognising him as such. In the following year, a criminal prosecution was instituted against the accused on charges of cheating by personation and other offences in the court of the city magistrate, Mr. Fernandes, who discharged the accused without pronouncing any decision on the question of his identity. After that decision, the accused went to Hiralal's house and lived with Nahni as her husband and had two children by her. A civil suit was afterwards brought against them and against Ladkor, Hiralal's step-mother, by Manilal, brother of Hiralal, to recover the moveable and immoveable property of his deceased brother in the possession of the defendants, which resulted in a decree against the accused. Sanction was at the same time given by the district judge of Ahmedabad who tried the suit, for the prosecution of the accused on a charge of perjury; on which he was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Jacob. The appeal heard before the High Court was from that decision. Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the appeal yesterday, agreed in the main with the conclusions of the Sessions Judge, and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

THE Portugese Man-of-War Tejo proceeds from Goa to Macau in the course of this week, being substituted by the Gunboat Quanza which has already left Lisbon.

DR. CAETANO PAULO MARIA DE MELLO, who has been nominated by the Portuguese Government to the post of Garrison Surgeon in Mozambique, has just published a Portugese hand book on Hygiene in India, with advice on the medical treatment of children and of Europeans returning from India.

MR. M. MENZIES ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc., of Wilson's College, Bombay, has published solutions of the problems in Lardner's school course on "Heat" for the benefit of teachers, whose time is frequently too limited for working them out in the class, and to meet the requirements of private students. In addition he has prepared a number of original problems for those who wish to pursue the subject in further detail. The solutions are published in a convenient form at the moderate price of one rupee, and no doubt the little work will be of much assistance to those who are studying the subject of heat.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the affiliation of the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, and the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, to the Madras University, as Colleges teaching up to the B. A. standard.

IT is reported from Kohat that news has been received there of the capture of Nur Mahomed and the freebooter Sadu, upon whose doubtful aid the adventurer had in his extremity relied. It is not stated, however where the Amir's troops made the capture, and the report needs confirmation before it can be accepted. Kandahar news letters make no mention of further fighting in the Ghilzai country, but it is reported from Kabul that Gholam Hyder had a skirmish with the rebels a fortnight or so back in the Nowah valley, south of the Ab-is-tadah lake, with no particular results.

THE approach of the Calcutta season is heralded by the usual official announcement of the levee and drawing room at Government House, which will be held on the 20th and 23rd of December respectively. Ample time is thus given to the ladies to procure the very latest fashions and court dresses, and pater-familias in these times of the depressed rupee will no doubt be glad enough to learn that trains for the ladies are not a matter of necessity, increase in the additions to the dresses make a large increase in their cost.

THE much-vexed question of annual reports has for the present, been set at rest by a circular of the Supreme Government, which lays down that annual administrative histories shall continue to be furnished by all departments save a few of minor importance. The wholesale reforms advocated by the Panjab authorities, involving triennial reports supplemented by statistical summaries during the intervening years, find no favour with the Viceroy, whose tendencies in this direction are distinctly Conservative. But his Excellency is fully alive to the defects of these productions, especially their length, which "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." He expresses an earnest hope that local Governments will insist on their curtailment to the utmost extent consistent with the proper examination of facts and figures.

THE Chamber of Commerce of Pondichery have addressed the local Government complaining of the defective arrangements made by the South Indian Railway for the mail service to Pondichery from Villapuram, and *vice versa*. They aver that the existing night train service from Madras to the South, while conferring a great boon on Cuddalore and other large towns, places at a disadvantage the Capital of French India in a postal point of view, as that train service is not extended to the Pondichery Branch of the South Indian Railway.

IT having been found that the outbreak of epidemics among railway employés at stations emanates from the houses of squatters and parcheries located near by the Madras Railway Company are having a list prepared of all stations where, within proscribed limits, there exist tenements of squatters and others, in view to the matter being brought to the notice of Government, so that the squatters and others may be ejected, and the land within a limited distance of stations, as laid down by the Board of Revenue, reserved.

THE jinriksha, so well known to all travellers in Japan, is being introduced into Madras. Starting about seventeen years ago from the original idea of a straight-backed cane-bottomed chair, with the four legs cut off, a pair of shafts stuck on in front, and the whole hung on two flimsy wheels without the vestige of a spring, improvements have been gradually effected in the jinriksha, until now an extremely neat, comfortable, and commodious vehicle may be found nearly everywhere through the whole of Japan. The number plying in Tokyo alone is now fully 30,000 and in all Japan it amounts over 880,000. A considerable industry has been created in supplying the demand for these little carriages, not only in Japan itself, but in Shanghai, Hongkong, Pondicherry, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, to which they are exported in fair numbers. All the metal work about a jinriksha is an institution in miniature of what is used in ordinary English carriages. In Ceylon the jinriksha is said to be coming into general use.

ELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFGHAN BOUNDARY HONORS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

er Majesty the Queen has been pleased to con- he Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on Robert D. Morier, British Ambassador at the rt of St. Petersburg. Sir West Ridgeway has en made a Companion of the same Order and aptains Barrow and de Laessoe have been made ompanions of the Order of St Michael and St. George for their services in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 19.

A Free Cossack, named Aschimoff is engaged here in recruiting for a fresh religious mission to Abyssinia. He has already gained numerous adherents.

THE QUEEN AND ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Her Majesty in reply to an appeal from King John has written him a letter with the object of trying to bring about a settlement of the differences between Italy and Abyssinia.

THE NILE OVERFLOW.

CAIRO, SEPT. 19.

The waters of the Nile have commenced to fall.

GERMANY AND BULGARIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 19.

Germany has accepted the action of Bulgaria in suppressing the Rustchuk Journal as reparation for the insult offered to the German Vice-Consul by that paper.

FLOODS IN THE PUNJAUB.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Heavy rain localised in the Himalayas and the neighbourhood has flooded the country from Kalka to Umballa, and beyond, and the Railway is badly breached in ten places.

At Rajpara Junction, the Lahore mail train ran into a breach four miles from the station, when seven passenger carriages were telescoped and smashed to atoms; the empties remained on the line uninjured.

Three native passengers are badly hurt: whether the others were killed in the train under water is not ascertained. One account says that two are drowned. Assistance and Doctors have been sent to the spot.

The line is breached above the Bunjara—Pattiala branch, and the Grand Trunk Road is also damaged. Traffic must go round by Ferozepore. Repairs are difficult till the subsidence of the flood; and it will be a week at least before the line will be restored.

On Monday the water was six feet deep eight miles from Kalka, and the floods were over the buttresses of the Gugger Bridge.

The Bombay and Calcutta mails arrived late to-day.

At Simla the rain ceased yesterday. The atmospheric disturbance is supposed to be caused by a heavy snowfall in the interior.

The Rajputana Line near Umballa is injured, and trains are delayed through the bursting of culverts.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Owing to heavy rain for three days, the railway near Rajpara is breached for about ten miles, and as the trunk road is also going the Punj[illegible]ails will be greatly delayed. It will [illegible]ake about [illegible]red. The Calc[illegible] mai[illegible] the line to be rep[illegible]lay owing to landslips between Simla and Kalka. Rain has now fortunately ceased and been followed by bright cloudless weather.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The following are the prizes awarded at t[illegible] Poona Fine Arts Exhibition :—H E. the Gove[illegible] to Mrs. Gauntlett ; Mr. Propert's to M[illegible] Soundy ; Mr. Richey's, for painting of flowers, [illegible] Mrs. Kelsall ; H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief's to Lance-Corpl. Aitken ; General Flood's to Sub Conductor Weckham ; Khan Bahadur Padamj[illegible] Pestonji's to Pestonji Bomanji and Rami Vurma ; Mr. Crawford's prize to Mrs. Hullah ; Mr. Moore's to Miss Mitchell ; the Society's prizes for best figure in oil to Mr. Cousens ; for best figure in water colour to Lieutenant Lovett ; for best figure in black and white to Master Peyton ; for best four landscapes in oil to Mr. Fletcher, for best four landscapes in water colors to Mr. Light ; for still life to Mrs. Chisholm ; for best copy to Mrs. Jardine, for best photograph to Mr. Ebden.

POLITICAL AGENCY OF BIKANEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORR[illegible]NDENT.)

ALLA[illegible]BAD, SEPT. 20.

Lieutenant-Colonel Law succeeds Captain Thornton as Political Agent at Bikaneer.

FURTHER NEWS ABOUT AYUB KHAN.

One of Ayub Khan's Brigadiers has been captured near Herat after a skirmish, in which he was wounded.

MOBILIZATION BY SUB-COMMITTEES.

The work of Mobilization by the Sub-Committees will probably be brought to a close at Simla this week.

An up-country paper states that henceforward each department will have at hand what may be termed the permanent order to guide it under conditions involving the placing of an army in the field.

BURMA HONORS.

It is stated that a revised list of Burma honors is on its way home again. Such brevets as are eventually granted will date from July 1st.

DEATH OF MAHARANI DULIP SINGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Information has been received that the Maharani Dulip Singh died in London on 18th inst, after an illness of two days.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

SIXTH DAY.

The racing to-day has been very good with fine weather and good attendance. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was present.

1ST RACE.—"The Wadhwan Cup."—A Cup, value Rs. 350, presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan with Rs. 150 added from the fund. A handicap for all country-breds.

Major Beaver's b c b c Victory, 8st., Thompson	1
Mr. Carr's ch c b m Norah, 9st. 10lbs., Kendall	2
Mr. Cook's ch c b m Duchess, 10st. 7lbs., Captain MacDougal	3
Mr. Trevor's b c b m Columbine, 8st. 7lbs., Vinall	0
Colonel B's ch c b h Jupiter, 7st. 3lbs., Luchman	0
Mr. Framji's g c b f Sprite, 6st. 10lbs., Native	0

Won by a length. Time—1min. 10secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Zoroastrian Purse."—Rs. 500 presented by the Parsi community. A handicap for all Galloways. 1 mile.

Mr. Seampton's ch a g Little Wonder, 9st.	1
Mr. Maurice's g a g Velvet, 8st. 4lbs., Vinall	2
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a g Goldfinch, 7st. 5lbs., Lachman	3
Mr. Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Lord Randolph, 7st. 5lbs., Deen Mahomed	0
Mr. Cook's g a g Deerfoot, 7st., Native	0
Mr. Framjee's b a g Halab, 6st. 7lbs., Native	0

Won by a length. Time—1min. 56secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Palitana Cup."—Value Rs.400 presented by Coomar Samutsingji Soorsinji in honour of his father H. H. Soorsingji Pratapsingji, the late Thakore Sa[illegible]b of Palitana, with Rs. 100 added from the fu[illegible] A handicap for all ponies. Winner to be sold [illegible] Rs. 500. ½ mile.

Mr. Sedley's g c b [illegible]atience, 9st. 7lbs., Vinall	1
Mr. Ali Abdo[illegible] a p Flameboy, 8st. 11lbs., Kendall	2
Mr. Kismet's [illegible]ness, 8st. 7lbs., Taylor	3
Mr. Macpherso[illegible] p Impulse, 9st. 7lbs., Captain Conran	0
Mr. Trevor's b [illegible]y, 9st., Clarke	0
Major Beaver's b a [illegible]amos, 8st. 7lbs., Brewty	0
Mr. Pottinger's ch a p [illegible]tling, 7st. 11lbs., Greenhalgh	0
Mr. Cook's g c b m Kathleen, 7st. 10lbs, Native	0
Hajee Fateh Mahomed's b c b p Pinkthorn, 7st. 4lbs., Native	0
Mr. Burney's b c b geld Apollyon, 6st. 7lbs, Native	0

Won by six lengths.

4TH RACE.—"The Mahomedan Purse."—Rs. 500 presented by the Mahomedan community. A handicap for all Arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. ¾ mile.

Mr. Kismet's g a h Best Boat, 9st. 3lbs., Taylor	1
Captain Beatson's g a h Toocan, 10st.	2
Mr. Broadwood's ch a geld Meerschaum, 8st, Kendall	3
Captain Hanwell's b a h Reserved, 9st. 5lbs., Captain Conran	0
Captain Steele's b a h North Star, 8st., Thompson	0
Mr. Framjee's ch a g Wayal, 7st. 10lbs., Wool	0
Mr. Herbert's b a h Indigo, 7st. 4lbs., Lachman	0
Mr. S. A. W's b a h Glorious, 7st. 4lbs., Oomer	0

Won by a length. Time—1min. 24½secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Lottery Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A handicap for all Walers, 7 furlongs.

Mr. Dale's b a geld Timotheus, 9st. 10lbs., Mr. Gaye.	1
Mr. Gordon's rn w m Signal, 9st. 10lbs., Kendall	2
Major Beaver's b a us geld Amos, 9st., Brewty	3
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b w m Skittles, 9st. 3lbs., Clarke	0
Major Prior's c h w geld Merry England, 8st. 5lbs., Thompson	0
Mr. C. N. C's ch w geld Masquerade, 6st. 10lbs., Native	0

Won by a length. Time—1min. 35secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Club Cup."—Rs. 500 presented by the members of the Club of Western India. A handicap for all Arabs which would be qualified to run in the closed races of the Prospectus if they were now open except that in rule 25 for 1st September read 19th September, G. R ; Professionals allowed to ride carrying 5 lbs. extra.

Mr. Macpherson's b a c Argonaut, 10st. 1lb., Robinson	1
Mr. Hyde's g a h Goneaway, 8st. 7lbs.	2
Captain Hanwell's bn a g King Arthur, 10st. 7lbs., Owner	3
Mr. Herbert's b a h Asil, 10st. 4lbs., Owner	0
Mr. Dale's b a c Mediator, 9st. 3lbs., Kendall	0
Major Beaver's ch a h Fortune, 9st., Brewty	0

Won by a length. Time—1min. 10secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Visitors Purse."—Rs. 500 presented by the visitors to Poona. A handicap for all Arabs. 1¼ mile.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's b a c Young Shere Ali, 8st., Lachman	1
Mr. Jame's b a h Admiral, 8st. 5lbs., Vinall	2
Mr. S. A. W's b a h Tory, 8st., Robinson	3
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a h Sunshine, 10st., Kendall	0
Mr. Aga Jan's b a h Turn of Luck late Dufferin, 9st. 7lbs., Clarke	0
Aga Jungee Shah's g a h Happy New Year, 8st. 2lbs., Greenhalgh	0
Mr. Sulliman Dawood's ch a c Grand Duke, 7st. 8lbs., Wool	0
Mr. Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a c Sultan Ahmed, 6st. [illegible]bs., Ali Bux	0

[illegible]n by three-quarter of a length. Time—2min. 24secs.

8TH [illegible]E.—"The Stewards' Cup."—Rs. 500 from the fund. [illegible] handicap for all ponies. ½ mile.

Mr. A[illegible]'s b a p Young Chorister, 9st. 9lbs., [illegible]	1
[illegible]'s b a p Suspense, 8st. 3lbs., Robin[illegible]	2
[illegible]'s ch a p Flame Boy, 7st. 7lbs., [illegible]	3
[illegible] p Kildare, 9st., Brewty	0
[illegible] a p Shyda, 8st. 12lbs., Green[illegible]	0
[illegible]va, 8st.	0

[illegible] against Kendal on Little [illegible] Vinal. The Stewards re-[illegible]-morrow.

[illegible]ices at which the horses [illegible]he Grand Stand :—

[illegible] Tickets Rs. 1,000.

[illegible]	50
[illegible]	90
[illegible]	100
[illegible]	40
[illegible]	80
[illegible]	300

[illegible]—Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000

[illegible]	100
[illegible]ch	160
[illegible]	200
[illegible]onder	80
Halab	20
Lord Randolph	50

PALITANA CUP.—Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000.

Impulse	200
Flameboy	160
Witness	60
Gatling	30
Kathleen	50
Patience	160
Pinkthorn	20
Apollyon	10
Samos	70
Saghy	100

THE MAHOMEDAN PURSE.—Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000.

Meerschaum	60
Indigo	110
Reserved	120
Toocan	90
Glorious	110
Wayal	60
Best Boat	170
North Star	70

LOTTERY STAKES.—Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000.

Signal	160
Amos	60
Masquerade	140
Skittles	270
Timotheus	210
Merry England	30

THE CLUB CUP.—Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000.

Argonaut	110
King Arthur	450
Fortune	30
Goneaway	60
Asil	50
Mediator	70

STEWARD'S CUP.—Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000.

Suspense	140
Shyda	70
Eva	190
Mr. Ali's Stable	350
Kildare	50

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 13th instant, arrived here at 8 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here at noon yesterday.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 20.

The mail steamers Bengal from Aden and Verona from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollers	3½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. „	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ French Rentes	109
Bar Silver unquotable.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Cable Trinidad Demerara right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 19.

10 p.m.	79·4

TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	83·1

UPON the departure on leave of Colonel Hawkes, Officiating Commissary General-in-Chief, Colonel Badcock, Commissary General of the Western Circle, takes up the appointment. As Colonel Hawkes comes into his Colonel's allowance on the 3rd March next, while Colonel J. V. Hunt, the substantive head of the Department retires on the expiration of his leave in December 1888, when he also attains the Colonel's allowance, Colonel Badcock will remain in possession until he becomes Commissary General-in-Chief in permanance. Major Patch will officiate for Colonel Badcock in the Rawal Pind Circle.

THE Examiner of Public Works Accounts recently addressed the Madras Government, representing that, as a distinction is made between invalid certificates and sick certificates, and the terms are apparently nowhere defined, and are not in common use, it appeared desirable that the meaning of the distinction should be made clear. The interpretation put upon the terms by the Examiner was that by the term "Invalid certificate" is meant a certificate of incapacity for further service granted under section 180 of the Civil Pension Code, and by "sick certificate" a medical certificate granted under rules 10 and 11 of the Civil Leave Code. Government, in reply, have stated that the interpretation put upon the terms by the Examiner i correct.

THE Cashier's department of the Madras Railway—despite the efforts made by the Railway authorities to preserve it intact—is doomed shortly to a reduction and a re-organization. Mr. O'Donaghue, the Examiner of Railway Accounts, after one of his recent inspections of this branch of Railway administration, has written an elaborate note on its present working, suggesting certain changes and an amalgamation with the Chief Accountant's Department—an opinion shared in by the local Government. The Agent of the Company, it is said, has the matter at present under consideration and it is reported that with the coming year radical changes in, and an amalgamation of the Cashier's and Chief Accountant's office will take place.

COLONEL MURDOCH SMITH, who has been travelling through Persia for an official inspection of the Indo-European telegraph system, conveyed to Teheran a present from the English Government to the Shah, in the shape of a very handsome set of instruments for a band of sixty men, which were specially made in London for the purpose. This gift was received by the Shah at his summer palace, and there was a very stately ceremony on the occasion. The Shah, who keeps up some of those customs which have fallen into oblivion at certain parsimonious Courts nearer home, presented Colonel Smith with a very handsome gold snuff-box, which was encrusted with the finest diamonds. The other gifts sent by the Government were a splendid dressing-case for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a carriage for the Minister of Telegraphs, and a dressing-bag and a couple of rifles for the Zil-es-Sultan, the Shah's eldest son, who, however, is not the heir to the throne, that position being filled by his younger brother, the Governor of Azerbaijar. "But," remarks *Truth* "as the Zil-es-Sultan is rich, clever, and popular, there is almost certain to be civil war in Persia on the death of the present Shah."

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* the escape of Ayub Khan is regarded without anxiety in official quarters. Contrary to the general order of things, the news reached the Government several days before it appeared in the newspapers, but it was accompanied by information with regard to the condition of affairs in Afghanistan which deprived it of any serious significance. Had the reports which were current of the Ameer's dangerous illness been well founded, matters would have been different, for th[illegible] death of the present ruler of Afghanistan would very probably be followed by a struggle for the throne. The construction placed in official circles on what has occurred is that these reports of the Ameer's illness reached Ayub and his Russian friends, and that he was encouraged by the Russians to escape in order that they might have a candidate to run for the throne in case of a vacancy. Ayub is supposed at the present time to be at some point on the shores of the Caspian. As it has turned out however that the Ameer is in excellent health and making headway against the Ghilzais, Ayub's presence in Russian territory now will be anything but welcome and it is not improbable that he may be seized and sent back to captivity.

A GERMAN newspaper relates a capital story of the composer Verdi. Some years ago Verdi was visited by a friend in a small bathing place, where he was found quartered in a little room, which, he said, served at once as dining, dwelling, and bedroom. As the visitor expressed surprise, Verdi broke in "Oh, I have two other large rooms, but I keep the articles hired by m[illegible] in them." With this the composer rose from his seat, opened a door, and showed his astonished visitor ninety-five barrel organs, remarking, "When I came here all these organs played 'Rigoletto,' 'Trovatore,' and similar stuff. I have hired them from the owner. I pay about 1,500 lire, and now I can enjoy my summer rest without being disturbed."

THERE has been a rare row at Kensington Palace, as, when Lady Seymour recently returned to the appartments which her husband, Sir Francis Seymour, occupies there, she discovered that a number of valuable jewels had been stolen from the cabinet in which she had left them. The aid of Scotland Yard was invoked, and the detectives presently discovered the missing jewels at a pawnbroker's, within a couple of hundred yards of the Palace, where they had been pledged for a comparatively trifling amount by "a lady." The property having been recovered at a small expense, the matter has been hushed up, and "the lady" is understood to have quitted the country.

THE LIGHT HORSE MARCH TO POONA.

(FROM A TROOPER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

DESPITE much shaking of heads, and the insultingly long odds which men who knew not the stuff we are made of lay against our ever getting to Poona, we marched in last night, bringing in every man and horse, and needing nothing but a tub, some dinner, perhaps a peg or two, and a night's rest. For we had been on our way just forty-two hours-and-a-half, minus about fifteen hours for halts, and in the time we had covered a hundred and sixteen miles, of which sixty-three had been done since four o'clock that same morning and fifty-three on the previous day. Of the seventeen horses that we had brought with us, two this morning showed signs of sore backs, and it is possible that two others would not have been ridden in had they not been relieved by led horses during the first stage of that day's march. These apart, every horse came in almost as fit as though he had done little more than a stiff morning ride. As to ourselves, it was too dark to see how we looked; but when the Duke of Connaught congratulated us this morning upon looking uncommonly well after the march no one seemed disposed to decline the compliment. The success of the exploit is the more gratifying because none of us claim to be picked men. The fourteen who made up the party were for the most part very common troopers, who happened to take up the idea of the march when it was put forward by the Troop Serjeant-Major. It is likely enough that amongst those who stayed behind another party equally fit for the work could be found, and for the credit of the Light Horse we are all glad to think that this is so. There was, strictly speaking then, no selection of either men or horses, as there had been in some of the long distance marches performed by various Cavalry regiments in India last cold weather, a fact which should be borne in mind in estimating the value of the experiment. Nor had there been anything like the preparation for it, on the part of either men or horses, that preceded some of these rides. The weather for some weeks before had been against training, the most that had been done in that direction having been a ride to Thana in drenching rain a few days before. When all this is taken into account I think—dropping for the moment the modesty that becomes a trooper, and borrowing something of the laudatory enthusiasm of the special correspondent—that the result was eminently satisfactory, and that if Captain Dean Pitt wants to make complete his very useful compilation of reports on Long Distance Rides he must find room in a second edition for a record of the Light Horse March to Poona.

I shall only be following the precedent set in that most excellent handbook if I set forth, for the information of those who want to know, the names of those who did the ride. But first of all let me explain that for the purposes of the day there had been a necessary distribution of brevet rank which promoted Corporal Moir to Paymaster Serjeant, Corporal Ryrie to Orderly Serjeant, and Trooper Reddie to Quartermaster Serjeant. The party consisted of Troop Serjeant-Major Cuffe in command, Lance-Corporal G. W. Moir, Lance-Corporal J. M. Ryrie, Troopers F. A. Reddie, T. Rogers, H. V. Gordon, J. B. Benson, W. Fernie, H. S. Symons, T. J. Bennett, W. Gauhe, H. Fischer, and W. Fleming, and the Instructor, Serjeant-Major Still, of the 12th Lancers. Three spare horses were taken, and of the seventeen ten may be classified as Walers, five as Arabs, and two as Persians. Following an excellent suggestion made, I believe by Colonel Hogg, commanding the Poona Horse, in his report on a ride to Mallegaum, a farrier accompanied the party, carrying colic medicine, which was not wanted, and shoeing appliances, which were. In two cases the extra pair of shoes which each man took proved to be necessary. We went in full marching order, that is to say, we carried sabres and carbines—the latter in not too comfortable carbine buckets—water bottles, havresacks, and patrol tins, with a mackintosh roll strapped in front of the saddle. It needed in some cases no small ingenuity to attach carbine bucket, mackintosh, and patrol tin, to ordinary hunting saddles, and it was not until after "experience had done it" in the early stage of the ride that some of us found out the most comfortable way of disposing of our impedimenta. Perhaps by the time that another ride is undertaken we shall have been provided with regulation saddles, which will save us much trouble, and will better bear the burden of marching equipment.

We fell in at Byculla station a few minutes before four on Friday morning, every man being up to time. The long lines of country carts that met us on the way reminded us that we were not the only early risers that morning, and the world seemed already to have begun its day's work when, in the early dawn, we broke out into our first trot somewhere near Sion Causeway. The march was, of course, by half sections, well opened out and with the intervals well kept so as to ensure the maximum of breathing space and the minimum of dust. But in truth dust troubled us little at any part of the journey. Nature had played the part of a beneficent bheestie, watering with kindly showers the way we had to go, and giving us roads in as good going order as the hearts of horsemen could desire. The first halt was at Coorla, where the horses were watered, and then on we went through the pleasant Salsette lanes, with a sky above us just overcast enough to keep us cool, and on both sides of us the rich growth of the rice fields and woods which never look brighter than now. It was an easy ride for men and horses, and when Thana was reached at about eight there was more thought of the breakfast that awaited us than of the hour's respite from the saddle which the programme promised. The horses were picketed under the fine old neem trees outside the dak bungalow, men and beasts were fed, and by nine o'clock we were again on our way, doing the first two miles at a walk, and accomplishing the stage to Panwell with the more comfort for a brisk shower that fell as we got near the Oombra railway crossing. A ten minutes halt for watering half way to Panwell perceptibly freshened the horses, and there were more than one of them which, although the thirtieth mile had been passed, tried to set up a reputation as pullers in this stage of the march. At Panwell the party accepted the hospitality of Mr. Maneckshaw to whose bungalow our Commissary-General—for that should have been Trooper Reddie's local and temporary rank—had sent in advance all that hungry and thirsty men could wish for. But the Bombay Light Horse are nothing if not conscientious, and they would not like it to be supposed that a man of them sat down to tiffin before he had watered and groomed and fed his charger. For our syces were now miles away, on the road to Chowk, and though local talent might have been indented upon we preferred to rely upon our own resources. When the Duke of Connaught told us this morn-[illegible]at he was sure we must have learnt a good ing [illegible]me one had, I suppose, whispered in his deal, [illegible]here were some of us who had not until ear that [illegible] to do up a head rope quite as neatly as now learnt [illegible] they were doubtful about the a necktie, th[illegible] bitting and bridling, and that precise way o[illegible] much about the grooming of a they knew just as [illegible]oming of a baby. I am off horse as of the gr[illegible] am not prepared to say, duty for the day, and [illegible] and what is not. But *ex cathedra*, what is a libe[illegible] or something to the if any one did whisper all this, [illegible]in-Chief's ear, I same effect, in the Commander-[illegible] not consti- should say that the communication d[illegible]pute the tute a libel. Anyhow, none of us will disp[illegible] the Duke's tribute to the educational value of [illegible] exploit. One surely learns something in doing as we did yesterday—riding twenty-one miles, grooming and breakfasting in an hour, and then starting off on another stage of equal length. This, too, amongst other things, we learnt—if we had never learnt it before—on our side from Panwell to Chowk, that you must never believe what the man on the road tells you about distances. The later miles in this stage were Irish miles, the definition of which in the vocabulary of the frivolous is "a mile and a bit," and the general belief is that the bit is quite equal to the mile, and may sometimes be in excess of it. But no one was particularly anxious to reach the night's resting place; we merely wanted to know where it was, that was all. The last few miles of this day's march of fifty-three miles, through the beautiful valley which lies below the great Matheran plateau and along a road shaded by abundant foliage from the rays of the declining sun, was the most pleasant of all, and there was music enough in our midst to last us until we marched into Chowk village, and to leave a good solid remnant of sound and song for a little later on in the night. At Chowk all the resources of civilization,—or so many of them as we needed—were in waiting. We did not rough it, though if we had been called upon we should cheerfully have done so. We actually slept upon beds—or rather we did not sleep, for there was a "squealer" or two amongst the Arabs, and though their note is sweeter than that of the jackal or the duets of lodging house cats, it has not yet been successfully introduced as a lullaby. But if we did not sleep well we dined well, and no one when he turned out at three on Saturday morning felt much the worse for a short and broken night's rest. At four we were once more in the saddle, and under the stars we set out for Lanowlie, twenty-one miles in front. In this stage lay the stiffest part of the march—the ascent of the Bhor Ghat from Campoli. For this we dismounted, leading our horses up the toilsome ascent. Somebody had promised to reduce the gradient of the Ghat for us by laying in a small store of soda water, with the usual accompaniments, somewhere between Campoli and Khandala. But he forgot. I do not know who he is, and I wish him no harm. But I have the authority of the wickedest trooper in the corps—save one—to say that he would not like to have upon his conscience a sin of omission of that sort. However, toilsome though the ascent was, it had its compensations. The air was more invigorating than any that the luckiest of us had breathed for a long time, and just below Khandala a dense cloud swept over the mountain top, bathing us in an atmosphere that seemed like a reminiscence of Cumberland. At Lanowlie there was plenty to do and little time to do it in. Here again we were dependent upon our own exertions, for syces and servants had been sent on to Tallegaum, so that every man had once more to be his own groom. The ride to Tallegaum was a little more trying than the mid-day ride of the day before, for though it was on the high Deccan table land there was a blazing sun, and the road is exposed for a good part of the way. But there was a good breeze, there was grass to move on along both sides of the road, and I do not suppose that we looked much amiss as we passed, at a swinging trot, through the village street of Wargaum. The Wargaumwallas turned out to look at us, but I do not think we made much impression on them. The truth is that Wargaum has memories which may be somewhat hardening to the hearts of its people. Once before—it was just a hundred and nine years ago—these same people or their fore-elders saw a much finer force from Bombay file through their street, and they also saw them file back again, reduced in numbers and in martial pride. The Government of Bombay had shortly before espoused the cause of Raghoba, the uncle of the young Peshwar, against his Minister Nana Farnavis, and they too, as we did, resolved on a march to Poona. But it took them a month to move their army from Panwell to Khandalla. We of the Light Horse, who do things so much better, covered the same distance in about half as many hours as poor Colonel Egerton took of days to do it in. Besides, we got to Poona, and he never got beyond Tallegaum. There a force of 50,000 Mahrattas met him, and all the fight was taken out of him. Into which of the two tanks between which we yesterday afternoon rode through the fields to Tallegaum Station, I wonder, did he throw his guns? He retreated on Wargaum, and there surrendered, and that I suspect is why the Wargaumwallas stood at their doors unconcerned as fourteen horsemen passed through their village. Did they think that the military glory of Maharashtra might revive before the day was over, that history might repeat itself, and that we should go back through that straggling street of theirs more quickly than we came? No thought of all this, I admit, was in the mind of any of us as we drew rein at Tallegaum, for we had other and nearer anxieties. There were yet one and twenty miles before us, and the question whether we were to ride into Poona as gamely as we should wish very much depended upon the way in which the horses took their feed at Tallegaum. Some of them played a little with their food, but as a whole they fed almost as heartily as at any previous halt, and when we set out at five o'clock on the final stage of the march, men and horses seemed fit for anything. The first seven miles were done very comfortably in short stages of trotting and walking. At the thirteenth mile from Poona darkness set in, and trotting was over for the day. But the walking was very brisk, especially after the men had dismounted and led for the tenth mile. The roads through Kirkee and Poona seemed a trifle long and tedious, and it seemed to some of us that Poona might well dispute with Washington the monopoly of the title of the city of magnificent distances. But to the last there was somebody or other with a song, and there was no one who was wanting in heart or lungs for the chorus, and as for the fitness of the horses it is enough to say that the commissariat camel which had been sent to meet us with a message from the Adjutant General's office was sometimes too slow for them, and provoked a frequent "*jaldi ao.*"

The rest of the story has been told in my telegram. But I have not put on record, as I must now do, the sense of appreciation which pevails amongst us all of the kindness with which the military authorities dealt with us throughout. To Major Banks, a cavalry officer of whom those who know anything about these matters predict great things, we owe a good deal. He rode out to meet us at a time of night when if he had consulted his own convenience he would have been anywhere but in the saddle. Then the patient interest with which General Solly-Flood and General Knollys inspected our kit and listened to all that has to be said about us merits very thankful ackowledgment. As to the Commander-in-Chief, I have kept his name to the last because I ought to say most about him. He paid us high compliments, I know, but they were something quite distinct from the commonplace compliments of the parade ground, and there is not one amongst us who does not think much of the intelligent and sympathetic interest which his Royal Highness showed in us. The genuine kindliness of the short interview in the compound of Magdala House will live long in the memories of all of us. And now, though it is grossly irregular for a common trooper to make mention in despatches of his commanding officer, let me, at the risk even of being court-martialled for it, give honourable mention to the part that our Troop Serjeant Major played in the enterprise. Without him the march would never have come off, and on this occasion, as in the administration of the corps generally, his services have been invaluable and indispensable.

COLONEL A. M. PHILLIPS ON THE EDUCATION OF NATIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, Sept. 19.

THE distribution of prizes to the boys of the Anglo-Vernacular School of the station took place last week, when Colonel A. M. Phillips, Assistant Political Agent, presided. After the head master, Mr. Mulchand, had read his report, which showed that the condition of the school was good but that more teaching accommodation was wanted, some of the more advanced scholars aquitted themselves very fairly in reciting pieces of English poetry; while others again treated the audience to recitations and songs in Guzerati. When Colonel Phillips had given away the prizes, he made an appropriate speech, congratulating the boys and their master on the efficiency of the School, and telling them that he would do his best as regards extending the school house. He then pointed out to the boys, many of whom were the sons of artisans, shopkeepers, &c., the necessity of gaining as good an education as their means would allow, with the object not so much of becoming clerks or karkuns as of improving their status in the trades or professions to which they were born. He thought (and very rightly too) that it was far better to be an intelligent carpenter or blacksmith or shopkeeper than to be a karkun, which position seemed now-a-days to be the sole object of the ambition of boys study-[illegible] the schools of the country. He said that ing in [illegible] quite as necessary to make good edu[illegible]s to fit a man for a karkun's a thorough artisan [illegible]ked that they should learn to post. He also remar[illegible]o depend more on their own be independent, and [illegible]k-stair influence for advance- resources than on bac[illegible] ment in life. [illegible]hen sat down amidst the

The gallant Colonel [illegible]who fully appreciated the cheers of the audience [illegible] There is no doubt that wisdom of his remarks. [illegible] India aspire to nothing as long as the youth o[illegible]y will never rise above better than clerkships, the[illegible] which hundreds, and the mediocre position in [illegible]ing along most con- thousands, are seen plod[illegible]n in life than that tendedly with no nobler ambiti[illegible] through quill- of getting their *dal bhat* dail[illegible] Sufficient for driving and saying to themselves, the day is the evil thereof."

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BR[illegible]—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled o[illegible] tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thor[illegible] cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, ha[illegible] the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the te[illegible] a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragran[illegible] to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arisin[illegible] from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale [illegible] Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, [illegible]-road, London.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

FOLLOWING the example of what has been done at Simla and elsewhere, a short time ago, a meeting, which was called by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, was held this morning at the Commander-in-Chief's residence for the furtherance of the MacGregor memorial. There was a very good attendance, all who could possibly attend doing so. The nature of the proceedings precluded much speaking, and after H. R. H, who presided, had in a short speech referred to the services of Sir Charles, several suggestions emanating from those present were considered and then formulated in the proposal made by General Solly-Flood. There were present—Major-General F. Solly-Flood, C.B., commanding Poona Division ; Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B, commanding the Mhow Division ; Brigadier-General Knowles, Adjutant-General ; Brigadier-General Adam, Quartermaster-General ; Brigadier-General Pottinger, Military Secretary to Government ; Colonel T. N. Holberton, R.A., commanding R.A., Kirkee ; Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor ; Colonel Prideaux, D.J.A.G. ; Colonel Luckhardt, Commissary-General ; Colonel Wooldridge, Deputy Commissary-General ; Colonel Borradaile, Assistant Adjutant-General, R.A. ; Lieut-Colonel Corballis, commanding Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; Colonel Keyser, 7th Royal Fusiliers ; Major Banks, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major Carruthers commanding 16th Bombay Infantry; Major Gordon, Durham Light Infantry ; Major Broadfoot, R.H.A.; Captain Anderson, Poona Horse ; and the Staff of H. R. H. consisting of Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary ; Lieut.-Colonel Becher, Equerry in waiting ; and Captain Metcalfe, A.-D.-C.

His Royal Highness, in opening the meeting, said :—

Gentlemen,—I have called this meeting together with a view to our forming a committee in this Presidency to combine with the General Committee started at a meeting held at Simla with the view of perpetuating the memory of the late Sir Charles MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. Should any of you be unacquainted with the services of this distinguished officer, I may mention that he served throughout the mutiny, where he was three times wounded ; he also served in the China war of 1860, where he was twice wounded, and in the Bhootan expedition, where he was again twice wounded. He also served throughout the two campaigns of the Afghan war, those of 1878 and 1880, including the march from Cabul to Kandahar. I forgot to say, the late Sir Charles also served in the Abyssinian Expedition of 68. He was, after the Afghan war, appointed Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army and was subsequently given the command of the Punjab Frontier Force. Great as were this officer's Military services, it is especially with regard to his explorations and his writings that he has earned the gratitude of Englishmen in India. It is chiefly owing to him in India that we have now a good knowledge of the state of affairs beyond our frontier ; and he also wrote very extensively on the military policy in India, his books being probably the most important which have been published on the subject. He was most anxious that his knowledge and experience of the tribes beyond our Frontier and the policy pursued in Central Asia should serve to open the eyes of all Englishmen to what was passing there. We owe him a great debt of gratitude for the energy and zeal, and if I may say so, the courage with which he openly spoke up, showing the risks we were running on our Frontier and pointing out that we should secure ourselves from any danger there by posting ourselves in a strong position and completing our communications with the Frontier. I think you will agree with me, gentlemen, that we owe to him a great debt of gratitude for the way—and we cannot but admire the manner in which he brought forward facts, which he alone knew better than anybody else, showing how we might be exposed to serious external danger if we were not strongly posted on our Frontier. It was he who brought home to us, not only in this country, but in England, the necessity of being strongly placed on our Frontier, well informed of what was passing beyond it, and also how essential it was that our communications with it should be completed. I think the Government of India will be the first to own that their hands were immensely strengthened by the arguments used by the late Sir Charles MacGregor, which have helped them to carry out what has been done on our Frontier, enabling them to push on incessantly the railways and other means of communication now existing. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at the Simla meeting proposed that the memorial to Sir Charles MacGregor should be in some way associated with the Reconnaisance. That proposal has been unanimously carried, and, I think, representing as we do the Bombay Army, we should not run counter with the proposals passed at the Simla meeting, but adopt them in some form or other. (Applause.) I propose that a committee representing the Bombay Army be formed, of Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., president, Colonel T. N. Holberton, R.A., Colonel J. Jopp 12th Bombay Infantry and Colonel G. A. Lee, Durham Light Infantry members, with Colonel W. F. Cavaye, as honorary secretary.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

After some general discussion, in which various suggestions were made, general Solly-Flood proposed "that the Simla proposals, 1 and 2, with regard to the gold and silver medals, be accepted, and that a prize bearing the name of the McGregor Prize should be given to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, each term for Reconnaisance, and further, if funds permit, a memorial in some shape should be instituted at Marlborough."

The resolution was carried *nem. con.* and the proceedings were brought to a close with General Gillespie proposing a vote of thanks to H. R. H. for so kindly presiding, and a short reply from H. R. H., in which he said he was very pleased to preside at such a representative meeting.

The following is a report of the meeting held under the presidency of Sir Frederick Roberts, at Simla, to which H. R. H. referred. The general idea was that establishing anything at Simla as a memorial would be too local an affair, and that was the only point in which the meeting differed from that of Simla. The arrangements as to how the subscriptions will be collected will be left to the Committee :—

It having been considered fitting that the memory of the late Colonel Sir Charles MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., should be perpetuated by a memorial of some kind, a meeting was held at Simla on the 20th May last under the Presidency of his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India, to discuss the subject.

The Field service of Sir Charles MacGregor included the Indian Mutiny, the second China war, the Bhootan expedition, the Abyssinian expeditions, the Afghan war of 1878-80. He was seven times wounded, and frequently mentioned in despatches.

His services on the Staff of the Army may be less known, but were not less valuable; but perhaps the most notable of the many valuable services rendered by him to India was the labour bestowed by him on the acquisition of information regarding countries beyond our border, and on the general study of frontier defence.

His character has been well described as "independent in mind, bluff in speech, fearing no man, and honest in word and deed."

The report of the proceedings of the meeting is herewith circulated. It will be seen that of the five suggestions of the form of memorial placed before the meeting, the proposal that it should be established in India and that it should be associated with reconnaisance was adopted almost unanimously.

The Committee consider that the best way of giving effect to the resolution of the meeting would be to establish—

1st.—A Gold Medal, to be competed for annually by officers serving in India.

2nd.—A similar medal in Silver, accompanied by a money grant, to given to the native officer or soldier who during the year has rendered the best service in exploration and reconnaisance.

The arrangements for awarding these medals to be entrusted to the Council of the United Service Institution of India, in the welfare of which, as will be seen in the report of the proceedings of the meeting, Sir Charles MacGregor was deeply interested.

As soon as it is known what funds are likely to be available the proposals for devoting a portion of the funds to the establishment of a memorial of some kind at Marlborough College, where Sir Charles MacGregor was educated, and for a picture or statue, will be taken into consideration.

A final decision of the most fitting form of memorial will be arrived at after the wishes and opinion of the friends and contributors at a distance have been ascertained.

The following gentlemen have consented to serve on the General Committee of the MacGregor Memorial Fund :—

President,—General Sir F Roberts, Bart, VC, GCB, KCIE, H H the Lieut Govr of the Punjab, The Hon Sir T C Hope, KCSI, CIE, the Hon Sir A Colvin, KCMG, CIE, the Hon Lt-Genl G Chesney, CSI, CIE., Major Genl W K Elles, ADC, Major Genl E F Chapman, CB, ADC, H M Durand, Esq, CSI, Brig Genl W S A Lockhart, CB, CSI, Col A R D Mackenzie, CB, Col F Lance, Col H B Hanna, Col R Eardley Wilmot, [illegible]ieut-Colonel E H H Collen, Major Neville Chamber-[illegible], Captain E G Barrow.

NASICK GOLF MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASICK, Sept. 19.

THE annual golf meeting at Nasick took place on Friday and Saturday the 16th and 17th instant, in weather which might have been specially arranged for the occasion, the fresh cloudy morning acting as an invigorating tonic to everyone, especially to the visitors from Bombay, to whom the delightful climate which obtains in Nasick just now, must have been particularly acceptable. Nine members of the Bombay Gymknana competed for the cup annually given by Nasick to Bombay, while eight local golfers fought for the one presented by Bombay to Nasick, the whole seventeen entering for the Combination Cup, the joint gift of the two clubs.

Most of the Bombay men were round the links on Thursday taking notes as to "penal waters" bunkers and other hazards which appear to have a sort of magnetic influence on a golf ball, and often cause a wonderful amount of very choice "old Saxon" to be heard. Friday at 7.30 a.m. saw a bright gathering of coats of many colours, white flannels and ladies' dresses, at the starting place. A tent had been pitched close by within which the hospitality of the Nasik Secretary had provided tea and other light refreshments, and by 8 o'clock most of the couples had been started on their journey. A feature of this meeting (one of the pleasantest which these favourite links has ever witnessed), was the presence of several lady scorers, six of the couples being each accompanied by one. Doubtless stern golfers of mature years will shake their heads at this apparent trifling with a serious subject, but the fact remains that three fair sisters managed to bring in the 3 winners, so that we could recommend a trial as to how far a pair of bright eyes, looking sympathy when you "top" your ball, and approval at a good "drive" or "put," will go towards securing a pot of sorts with which to decorate the sideboard.

The contest on Friday morning was confined to that for the club cups. Two rounds of the links, 18 holes. were played, and as a very careful handicap had been arranged, considerable interest was exhibited, the excitement attaining its climax as the last few couples straggled in from their second round.

Appended is the score from which it will be seen that Merriman (scratch) won the Nasick cup, and Wallinger (22 points) the Bombay cup.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Handicap Points.	Total.
Merriman, B. ...	44	46	Sc.	90*
Wallinger, N. ...	57	55	—22	90†
Henderson, N. ...	49	50	— 8	91
Melvin, B. ...	47	49	— 3	93
Oliver, B. ...	45	51	— 3	93
Strange, N. ...	61	56	—24	93
Betham. N. ...	47	49	Sc.	96
McDonald, B. ...	52	48	— 3	97
Stiven, B ...	53	49	— 3	99
Davidson, N. ...	53	50	— 4	99
Dunn, N. ...	57	56	—14	99
Muir, B. ...	51	53	— 4	100
Woodward, N ...	56	50	— 6	100
Ward, B ...	65	51	—16	100
Fraser, N. ...	55	60	—12	103
Cobbold, B ...	65	68	—24	109
Flower, B. ...	78	63	—24	117

*Nasick Cup.
†Bombay Cup.

In the evening a "foursome" was played between the Bombay and Nasick Clubs, Messrs. Merriman and Oliver playing for Bombay against Messrs. Betham and Henderson for Nasick. The result was a triumph for Nasick who won by 4 holes up to Bombay and with 2 holes to play. The 3rd, 4th and 5th holes were halved and on the bye being played Nasick won the 1st hole and Bombay the 2nd, thus ending the round.

A fresh handicap of the whole 17 players was declared on Friday evening for the Combination Cup, and the same bright gathering assembled on Saturday morning to decide the issue of this event, the winner turning up in Dunn of the Nasick Gymkhana (18 points) The following were the scores made on this occasion.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Points.	Total.
Dunn, N. ...	49	55	—18	86
Stiven, B. ...	44	50	— 7	87
Mc'Donald, B. ...	46	49	— 8	87
Davidson, N. ...	48	49	—10	87
Henderson, N. ...	49	48	— 9	88
Wallinger, N. ...	55	51	—18	88
Oliver, B. ...	46	51	— 6	91
Strange, N. ...	59	56	—24	91
Merriman, B. ...	45	47	Sc.	92
Melvin, B. ...	50	48	— 6	92
Muir, B. ...	46	54	— 8	92
Betham, N. ...	50	49	— 6	93
Fraser, N. ...	55	57	—18	94
Cobbold, B. ...	65	60	—30	95
Woodward, N. ...	53	55	—12	96
Flower, B. ...	73	62	—30	105
Ward, B. ...	60	70	—20	110

At the close of the play it was found that the best round of the meeting had been made by both Stiven and Merriman, and to decide the winner of the gold medal which is annually given by the Bombay Gykhana for the lowest round the tie had to be played off. The players were accompanied round the links by a number of golfers and ladies, and the play was watched with much interest, some of the strokes being much applauded. Merriman who was two points ahead at the 3rd hole, fell off very much towards the end, and Stiven holed out the winner for 44, the same as he and Meriman had previously made. In the afternoon all assembled at Mr. Betham's bungalow, where a group was photographed by Mr Dunn after which a move was made to the Gym khana to witness the Tennis match between the two clubs. Ward and Cobbold of the Bombay Gymkhana proved too strong for Betham and Dunn, the Nasick representatives, winning 2 sets to love (6-1. 6-5.) Some very excellent play however was shown, especially in the second set, in which seven of the games reached "Vantage all," the whole set being won by one stroke only at "5 all Vantage all."

The prizes were afterwards presented amid much cheering to the successful golfers by Mr. Henderson who said a few graceful words to each recipient. Much ammusement was caused by the fact that as only one cup had arrived it was made to do duty for all three, while the gold medal was represented by a rupee lent for the occasion and promptly claimed again by the rightful owner. Having once begun cheering it was, of course, only natural that three cheers and one cheer more should be given on every conceivable pretence and the loungers in the Bazaar must have immagined that all the Sahibs were gone stark staring mad by the time that comparative silence had been restored. During the evening an informal meeting of all the golfers was held, at which the subject of a proposed Western India Golf Club, to be established on the Nasik links was discussed. A very unaminous opinion seemed to prevail that such a club was possible, and would if started certainly prove a success, and on proposals as to terms of membership, etc., having been approved of, the meeting dissolved, having practically started the proposed club, which no doubt will have a successful career, and induce many golfers to seek health and recreation at Nasick on the few occasions when they can escape from the daily round of business in Bombay.

Thus ended a most pleasant and cordial meeting full of good fellowship, a fit successor to the many successful meetings which have gone before, and one which it is not too much to say, it will be difficult to improve upon in future years.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.—The barometer has fallen except in Burma and South Madras. The changes are small except in Assam, the Punjab, and Sind, where the pressure has given way rather rapidly. The depression and disturbance overlying the hills of Upper India has extended over the Punjab. It is hence becoming diffused and will probably fill up during the day. Heavy rain has fallen in the hills and the adjacent plain districts. Umballa reports the excessive amount of nine inches; Ludhiana, and Mussoorie, two inches; Meerut, Roorkee, Ranikhet, and Simla, one inch. Moderate showers fell in Burma, Assam, Behar and the N.-W. Provinces. Yesterday was almost rainless in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Central India, Bombay, the Deccan and Madras. Strong monsoon winds continue along the whole west coast, and are especially strong on the Sind coast.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

WAR ON HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Commentators upon the recent invention of an anæsthetic bullet seem to be ignorant of the fact that I am the inventor of a weapon called the "Narcotic bayonet," which is specially designed to supplement the "anæsthetic bullet," and to obviate the cruel results apprehended from it. My invention is an extremely simple one, consisting of a tube containing a powerful preparation of morphia (produced by a process known only to myself.) The tube terminates in a hypodermic syringe, which is prevented by a cork button from penetrating the enemy's flesh too deeply; and there is an ingenious automatic arrangement for instantaneously recharging the syringe with a dose of morphia proportioned to the average excitability of the nation against which it is being used. Thus you will observe that the idea of the "anæsthetic bullet" will be carried out in the "Narcotic bayonet and lance," and I am at present engaged in elaborating the details of what I trust will soon be known to fame as the "lethargiferous sword."

I must admit, however, that the prevailing ignorance of my invention is perfectly excusable: for, although I submitted a full specification, estimate, and model thereof to Government as long ago as 1st April last, and have reminded them of the fact several times, my communications have been treated hitherto with something akin to contempt. Hoping to facilitate matters by verbal discussion, I went to Poona ten days ago and asked for an interview with H. E. the Governor, but was informed by the Private Secretary that, although much interested in my design, Lord Reay regretted that he was at the moment absolutely engrossed in the disposal of another important question, and suggested my calling on the Secretary of the Department concerned. Naturally supposing that the Military Department was most concerned with bayonets, I called on General Pottinger. He suavely assured me that this particular class of bayonets most certainly did *not* appertain to the Military Department, (and I understood him to add, under his breath, that he hoped to somebody it never would): he rather thought it ought to be classed as a "work of public utility," but as there seemed to be some little doubt as to who was actually Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., he suggested my applying to the Secretary in the General Department, who, he believed, dealt with medical matters generally, and with inventions and patents specially. Mr. Mackenzie, however, pointed out that, as my invention proposed to substitute imprisonment for death, I ought obviously to interview the Secretary in the Judicial Department, whose duty it was to watch reprieves and commutations of capital sentences. But Mr. Lee-Warner was of opinion that all my previous informants were in error, and that the Director of Public Instruction, who had a discretional grant for the encouragement of Art and Science, was the only person who could help me. Accordingly I waited on Mr. Chatfield, but he interrupted me (rather brusquely, I thought) with the remark that as he lacked technical knowledge of such questions it would be a waste of time for him to hear me out. He, however, kindly offered me a letter of introduction to a friend of his in Bombay, a scientific gentleman, who, he felt sure, would take the greatest interest in *my case*: and accordingly handed me one addressed to "Surgeon J. Parker, M.D., &c., &c., Colaba." As I happened to know what "&c., &c.," meant, I took the precaution of opening and reading the letter on my way down to Bombay, and have determined instead of delivering it, to urge you to accord your powerful support to the cause of lacerated humanity and persecuted inventors as against an illiberal bureaucracy and insidious officials.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. PRIGGE,

(Late of Magdalene Coll., Oxon; Professor Lit. Hum., and M. R. S. P.)

Bombay, Sept. 17.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION AND THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the report of the last meeting of the Corporation it appears that some of the members have not properly understood the real object of the Medical Union's representation on the subject of the employment of qualified Medical men in the Health Department.

A calm and impartial perusal of that document does not reveal or verify any of the randum platitudes in which some of the members have vaguely indulged. For instance, the Union does not for one moment wish to bring down Medical men to the level of "Inspectors" as Dr. Arnott loosely asserts, any more than it would wish to see Dr. Arnott himself appointed to that respectable post of the head of the 'Scavengering Department." On the contrary, it simply wishes that in future the Health Department should be officered as much as possible by duly qualified persons so that it may be managed more efficiently than at present. They should be employed as Deputy Health Officers, and not as mere Superintendents of scavengers and sweepers, and should be held responsible for the thorough inspection and proper sanitation of the wards with which they may be entrusted. The present Inspectors are, no doubt, able enough to perform the purely mechanical work which is assigned to them. But that is all. Sanitary science as such is a sealed book to most of them; and their training in it by their so-called "practical experience" must be of such a doubtful nature, that it must be considered as practically nil. Hence for the more scientific portion of the work of sanitation, which very often devolves upon the Health Department, the present Inspectors must be considered totally unfit.

Under the circumstances the Health Officer has to do such work single handed, and as a consequence he cannot pay that full and undivided attention to the more pressing and intricate problems of sanitation for the improvement of the general health and the reduction of the average mortality of our city, that he would, otherwise, be able to do.

It is for these reasons that the Bombay Medical Union desires to strengthen the hands of the Health Officer and to lighten his work, as much as possible, by asking that he should, as far as possible, be given duly qualified assistants instead of the present comparatively ignorant Inspectors, for the more legitimate work of sanitation.

Further, the Union does not at all wish to exclude Europeans from the Health Department, but it most certainly desires to enter an emphatic protest against the appointments being reserved for Europeans only, as has been done hitherto. Let the appointments be thrown open as much to natives as Europeans, those having the preference who are best fitted for the posts by virtue of their individual ability or special qualification, without any destinction whatever of caste, colour, or creed.

When there is every likelihood that the department can be managed in every way more efficiently than at present, by employing duly qualified Medical men in it, and that too within the strict limits of the present expenditure, one fails to see the reason why our Acting Municipal Commissioner should persist in giving preference to Europeans only. It is simply absurd to say that no able-bodied men can be found amongst the native community for such ordinary sort of work as the Health Department requires. Wether the Commissioner gives in future preference to Medical men or not is another question: but he cannot with any fairness or justice reserve these appointments for Europeans exclusively.

If the work of the Inspectors in the Health Department does not require any special knowledge of sanitation then the sooner the Municipal shears run through the pay abstracts o[illegible] are better. If all that is expected [illegible] these men [illegible] the superintendence over the Municip[illegible] them is mere [illegible] army of halal-khoros and sweepers, it then stan[illegible] reason that their pay must be cut down in p[illegible]roportion. Not to do so would be a sheer waste [illegible]f the rate-payer's money.—Yours, &c.,

D.

Sept. 19.

WOOLLEN CLOTHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF TH[illegible] "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With referenc[illegible] to an article in your to-day's (Saturday) iss[illegible], headed "A New Gospel of Clothes" it may in[illegible]terest you and many of your readers to know that we[illegible] are the Bombay Agents of Dr. Jaeger and of the Sa[illegible]nitary Woollen Co. Ltd., that we keep a stock of thei[illegible]r goods, and that Messrs Asquith, Lord, and White[illegible]iore have a concession for the retail of Gentleme[illegible]n's, and Mrs. Taylor of Ladie's Garments.—Yours, &c.

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ltd.
Bombay Agency

Bombay, September 17th, 1887.

AMMUNITION IN SOLDIERS' POSSESSION.

THE folly of leaving ball ammunition in the unrestricted possession of soldiers has been frequently animadverted against in connection with tragedies which would never have taken place had the practice not been in vogue. The military authorities have at last come to the conclusion that to permit the men to have free access to ball cartridges is productive of nothing but harm, and a General Order, dated the 14th instant has been issued withdrawing pouch ammunition both from British and native soldiers. The following is the order:—

BRITISH TROOPS.

In each barrack-room a wooden box of the ordinary barrack furniture pattern will be assigned for the purpose and be secured to the floor by screws or in such a method as will prevent its removal.

In this box the pouch ammunition of the men occupying that room will be kept under lock and key; one key to be in charge of the senior non-commissioned officer of the room, whose duty it will be to make it over to the orderly sergeant of the company in the event of his having to leave barracks. Duplicate keys of all the barrack boxes of the regiment, labelled to correspond with the troop or and company barack-room to which they belong, will be in charge of the sergeant of the Quarter Guard.

In those cases where married quarters have been converted into single men's rooms, and where only three or four men occupy a room, boxes will be provided as above for the occupants of five or six rooms, care being taken that the place allotted to the box is close to the quarters of the men whose ammunition it contains.

Ten rounds per man on guard will be handed over by one guard to another on relief. This issue will be exchanged not less than once a month by the Quartermaster to prevent too great wear and tear or deterioration.

On occasions when ball ammunition is required, issues will be made before the parade, and the ammunition will be collected again either on parade or immediately after it is dismissed

When troops parade for Divine service with firearms, 20 rounds per man will invariably be issued.

Non-commissioned officers in charge of keys should be instructed that in case of alarm it is their duty to make an immediate issue of the ammunition to the men of the room on their falling in.

In case of necessity any non-commissioned officer not below the rank of corporal is empowered, should a key not be available in sufficient time, to break open the box and issue the ammunition.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Where bells-of-arms exist the ammunition of each troop or company will be kept in a wooden box inside the bell-of-arms.

To facilitate distribution, each of these boxes will contain four smaller boxes for the ammunition of a section, and in cases of urgency the small boxes would be at once handed over to section commanders, and the distribution thus be made with the least possible delay.

The large boxes will be kept locked, the key thereof being hung up in the bell-of-arms.

Keys of bells-of-arms will be kept as hitherto under regimental arrangements, but duplicate keys should be provided and kept in the possession of the British orderly officer of the week.

In places where there are no bells-of-arms the ammunition must be kept in the magazine with the same precautions as above detailed, it being understood that no soldier is to have access to his ammunition except through the medium of a British or native officer.

Issues of ball ammunition to be made as for British troops.

APPLICABLE TO BOTH BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.

Pouch ammunition will be made over to the men, and be carried in pouch and kept by them whenever they are in camp or on the line of march. Officers commanding corps will practise from time to time, and at uncertain intervals the issue of pouch ammunition. in view of ensuring that the arrangements for its prompt distribution are in working order. Officers commanding stations are empowered to authorise the issue of pouch ammunition to the troops to be kept in their possession whenever the local circumstances render such a course desirable. In this case they will report their action by telegram to the General Officer Commanding the Division or District.

On all occasions of the issue of ball ammunition for whatever purpose, a careful examination of pouches should invariably, be made when the occasion of the issue is over.

Soldiers are prohibited from retaining ball ammunition in their possession in barracks or elsewhere, unless the possession is authorised by order, or in the ordinary course of duty.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* hears that the report of the Commissioners in the Cambay case is prohibited by the Secretary of State for India from being published. We wonder why the Secretary of State should be so nervous about the publication of the report. The Commissioners were both able and experienced men, proud of their service, and had the advantage of judging the evidence on the spot. They heard arguments on both sides, and formed their conclusions after considerable deliberation. Their report would therefore be a valuable document to read. The public must indeed acquiesce in the Secretary of State's decision as that of a final Court of appeal. But the defects of procedure which have vitiated the decision have aroused a feeling of dissatisfaction, a feeling by no means likely to be allayed by the futher news of the Commissioners' report being ordered to be withheld from the public by the Secretary of State.—*Indu Prakash*.

AN INDIAN PRINCE IN IRELAND.

THE Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, who went home as one of the representatives of the Kattywar princes at the Jubilee festivities, left Queenstown for America in the White Star steamer Adriatic, having previously made a tour through some of the most interesting parts of Ireland, where he was everywhere received with the greatest cordiality. The *Irish Times*, of the 26th ult., gives the following account of his visit to Ireland, hoping that these visits may prove to be the precursors of many such, and that all future "visitors from Hindostan, may come to look upon Ireland as one of the most interesting and beautiful of the possessions of the British Crown":—

On arrival at Kingstown on Sunday last the chief and party were met by Mr. R. B. Booth, Engineer to the Kattywar Political Agency, at whose request the chief was induced to visit Ireland, and who had previously engaged accommodation for them at Morrison's Hotel. That evening the Thakore Saheb, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Booth, and Mr. Bridge[illegible] water, the officer appointed by the Government [illegible] attend the chief during his American tour, [illegible]ove through the Phœnix Park to Lucan *via* Casle[illegible], and visited other suburbs of Dublin, with all [illegible] which the chief expressed himself delighted. He subsequently, attended by Mr. Bridgewater, dined at the Viceregal Lodge.

The following day the whole p[illegible]arty left Dublin by the quarter to 12 train from W[illegible]estland row for Bray, from whence they proceeded [illegible] on outside cars, first to the Dargle, through which [illegible] they walked, and enjoyed a ramble by all the side[illegible] paths of that delightful bit of woodland scenery, enhanced by the Fenian music and Moore's melodi[illegible] who were [illegible] energetically played by the fiddlers the[illegible] met at every turning. On emerging from [illegible] the glen the cars were again mounted, and the party proceeded to Enniskerry, where after a hasty lunch, they drove through the demesne of Powers court to the Waterfall, where some little time was occupied in exploring the locality and where the entire party with one of the cars was photographed by an artist on the spot the chief himself for the occasion insisting on getting into the box and taking the reins.

The return journey was by the Sugar Loaf and Rocky Valley the latter portion of the drive reminding the chief of the Scottish scenery he visited on his last tour.

The party were entertained at tea at Portland Bray by Mrs. Booth, and after a short walk on the Esplanado wall returned to town by the 9 train, the chief expressing himself intensely delighted with this day's outing, the lovely scenery he visited, and the Irish jaunting car, to which conveyance he conceived such a fancy that he has asked Mr. Booth to procure and send him one from Dublin.

On Tuesday, as they were obliged to leave for Killarney by the one o'clock train, a very hurried visit only to the lions of Dublin was feasible. This included the Mansion House, the old House of Lords, the State apartments of the Castle, the Four Courts, and the poplin manufactory of Messrs. Pim Brothers. The Prince has, we understand, ordered a quantity of this fabric to be sent to him.

This is the first instance of an Indian Prince visiting Ireland, and the example is, we believe, to be followed in a few days by a visit from H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, also *en route* for America.

FAMILY DISSENSIONS AT INDORE.

FROM all that we hear, the relations between his Highness the Maharajah Holkar and the Dowager Maharani at the present moment are somewhat strained, his Highness having, so it is alleged, interfered somewhat arbitrarily in the management of his mother's private affairs. From the *Eastern Herald*, a paper published at Mhow, we take the following account of the dissensions in the Indore palace:—

Many of our readers are no doubt aware that her Highness the Maharani Bhagirathi Bai, the senior widow of his late Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, and mother of the reigning prince has been managing the Khasgi estate for the last 21 years with marked ability and moderation. Up to this moment, there has been no valid complaint made by any person against her administration. The *Khasgi* estate consists of six *taluka* and *pettas*. It is the exclusive property of the senior consorts of the Maharajas of Indore. This was a grant of money and immoveable property by the Peshwa at the time when the territories of their Highnesses Scindhia and Horkar were partitioned. The Khasgi property has been woman's peculium, and by family tradition, it has been exclusively administered by senior Ranis of the Holkar state without any interference from the Durbar. For about one and half centuries the Khasgi estate has been in the possession, and under the management of the senior Ranis. It commenced with Goutama Bai, Rani of Malhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the family, and in regular succession has passed into the hands of Ahalya Bai, Krishna Bai, Tai Saheb and Mhalsa-Bai lastly, it has come into the exclusive possession of the present Dowager Maharani, who with the sole object of placing the administration on a better footing, and so far as circumstances would admit on a par with that of the British Government, selected a legal gentleman to administer justice, and an experienced Deputy Collector Mr. Narayan Bhikhaji, a man of undoubted ability and unimpeachable character, and who is at the present time in the enjoyment of a well earned pension from the British Government as a reward for his past faithful services, was appointed as *Karbari* (Manager) of the estate. This gentleman conducted the business of the estate to the satisfaction of the Dowagar Princess for a month and introduced so many reforms within a short time that the Dewan Bahadur Raghoonath Row considered the arrangements to be satisfactory, and tending to the well being of the people.

Within a month of Mr. Narayan Bhikaji's appointment he was informed by the state authorities that his Highness the present Maharaja did not approve of his appointment as Karbari, hence the germs of the good government introduced in the management of the Khasgi estate were set aside at the very onset. As far as we have been able to ascertain, we are in a position to assert that during the last 21 years the Holkar Durbar never stood in the way of her Highness Bhagirathi Bai in selecting her own officers, sanction or approval of the Maharaja being unnecessary. The present interference of his Highness Sivaji Rao Holkar in his mother's affairs is very much to be regretted.

A propos of this matter, we may also mention that about four days previous to his Highness's return from England to his won territory, some of the Durbar officials (we hope without His Highness's or his Minister's sanction (ordered that Mr. Narayen Bhikaji was not to enter the Palace to receive orders from Masahiba, and what was more annoying and insulting to the Dowager Maharani, and also to her Karbari was that the order was, it is said, communicated and repeated upon every charge of sentry in the Palace. We also understand that the servants of senior and junior Maharanis of his late Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar, who used to look after the meals and the other domestic affairs been prevented from entering the Palace and consequently thy are prrevented from attending to their respective duties. We learn that it is the custom with Indian Princes to have the food prepared for their meals examined by a small portion being first eaten by one of the confidential servants before they partake of it. How if the state of affairs asare depicted above the public has a right to know who is to be held responsible for the purity of the food supplied to the Ranis.

We will not presume that his Highness the Maharaja who has already a territory yielding an early income of about Rupees seventy-five lakhs desires to deprive his mother of the property she has been in absolute possession of for years, or that he has the slightest tendency in that direction. Love of wealth and power should not neutralize the reciprocal and natural affection of the son for his mother. Upon whichever side the shortcoming may be, we do not presume to discuss, but public opinion would not consider the acts such as the prohibition of the Karbari, as well as the private domestic servants of her Highness the Dowager Maharani entering the Palace for the purpose of attending their duties and avocations, and the meddling with her power to appoint Karbari and other officials of her choice, as the acts of a dutiful and affectionate son. As far as we are enabled to judge from the facts as they have come to us, we regret to say that the conclusion we have come to is that the position of the Dowager Princess under the present state of affairs, is certainly not very enviable one. We cannot say that the senior Maharani is herself under actual restraint. But is it not a fact that her private rights have been unwarrantably interfered with by depriving her of the services of her stewards and household servants for the last twenty days?

BENGAL.

THE EXTENSIVE THEFT.—Fatteh Mahomed and Akbar, who stand charged with the theft of Rs. 23,000, the alleged property of one Faizullah, were arraigned on Friday morning, at the Calcutta Police Court when His Worship intimated that he felt compelled to draw a charge against the accused. This was accordingly done, and the further hearing of the matter adjourned to the 23rd proximo, the defendant being released on the same bail as before.

TOBACCO IN JAIL.—A carter engaged in taking in stationery from the Bengal Office to the Presidency tail Press, to and fro, was charged with infringing the Jail rules, by surreptitiously conveying into the Jail a quantity of tobacco. He was, on conviction sentenced to two week's rigorous imprisonment.

A TRACTABLE WIFE.—Private Holton, of the Leinster Regiment, applied for the issue of a summons against Mrs. Ellen Goodman, wife of a Sargeant in the same Regiment, with having assaulted him with a hammer. He stated that a mis-understanding arose yesterday between his wife and accused, whereupon she conducted herself so outrageously that he had to report against her to the Commanding Officer, who this morning took her to task for it. On his leaving the orderly room, she, having armed herself with a hammer, savagely attacked him with it, and in raising his hand to defend himself, received a blow on the right wrist. He brought this circumstance to the notice of the Commanding Officer, under whose advice he made the present application. His Worship directed the issue of a summons.

MADRAS.

PAPER CHASE IN MADRAS.—On Friday morning there was another Paper Chase—the first since the one at which the late Mr. Traill met with the melancholy accident which caused his death. Owing chi[illegible] to the fact that a number of horses [illegible] present absent from Madras [illegible] onFriday was not as large as usual, [illegible] only about a dozen sportsmen appeared at the meet at Munro Bridge, Nungumbaukum, at 6-15 a.m. The morning was perfect; and the "going," on the whole, very fair, although in places a trifle hard, in spite of the recent heavy rains. Punctually at the appointed hour, Mr. Campbell, on Twilight, started on his journey as "hare," to lay the paper; and a right good line he selected. The course led through the cocoanut tope in the compound of Marble Halls, out, over a hedge, into Stirling's Road, and then across the paddy fields towards Nungumbaukum Tank, where the numerous double-bunds offered a succession of nice little "leps." The water in this Tank, (at present about 3 feet deep) had to be forded, and then there was a good gallop over the open ground on the opposite side; the obstacles here being a hurdle and a ditch. The trail then led over the Kodambaukam Road, and on to the Long Tank, on which four "made-jumps" had been devised, viz., a bush-topped wall with a ditch in front of it, a bamboo post-and-rails, a water-jump, and a hurdle at the finish. All these "leps" could be seen by onlookers at the finishing point which was nearly opposite the Government Bakery. The "hare" was allowed twelve minutes' law, after which the field started in pursuit. Mr. Yorke and Mr. Martyn came over the finishing hurdle together, with Messrs. Oakes and Fox in close attendance; the rest of the field reaching home soon after, in the following order: Messrs. Hasted, Symonds, Scott, Martin, Deane, and Hammick. There was not a single "spill" during the run, and every body enjoyed a first-rate gallop. It is hoped that, now Paper-chasing has been started again, there will be weekly meets until the hunting season commences, and that all lovers of sport will make a point of attending them.—*Madras Times*.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from toothing or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Oriental, Captain G. Simpson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Zanzibar (August 22), laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Sub-Conductor R. Orr, Sergeant U. S. Williams, Mrs. and Mr. Solomon and child and forty-one deck. During the voyage at 8 p. m., on the 12th instant, a child of Mr. Gardner, a passenger on board died of exhaustion. It was preserved in spirits and has been brought down in a sealed coffin.

THE Venetia, 1,609 tons, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, under the command of Captain F. Cole, from Hongkong, having left that port on the 29th ultimo, via Singapore and Penang. She brought with her 400 tons of specie and a deck passenger on board.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Commilla, Captain T. P Nailer, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday after noon, from the Coast and Karachi, laden with cargo, and of wool, cotton, hides, and indigo, and with the following passengers on board:—Mr. W. Hiley, child, infant and ayah, and 413 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australia ...	1991	W J Nantes ...	B	P & O Co.
„ Britannia ...	2022	Blight ...	C	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Deccan ...	14[illegible]2	Case ...	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva ...	1112	S. Bason ...	F	P. & O. Co.
„ Draco ...	1911	J. Douglas ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Graham ...	2646	T. White ...	[illegible]	F. Muir & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2056	C. Barnes ...	[illegible]	[illegible]Bezzoni.
„ Etolia ...	2014	Gill ...	[illegible]	[illegible] Nixon & Co.
„ Niagara ...	1738	B. Cottier ...	[illegible]	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Nedjed ...	..	J. M. Reid..	A	R. Framjee.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Oriental ...	Simpson ...	Zanzibar. (Aug 22.)
	Culna ...	Wood ...	Calcutta, (Sept 1.)
	Venetia ...	Cole ...	Hongkong. (Aug 29.)
	Commilla ...	Nailer ...	Kurrachee. (Sept 17.)
	Kohinur ...	Black ...	Calcutta and Coast.
	I M S Lawrence...	Paget-Jones.	Bushire. (Sept 6.)

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Elektra ...	Mersa ...	Trieste.
	Mobile ...	Doert ...	Persian Gulf.

The s. s. Java, commenced taking in cargo yesterday for the Gulf and Kurrachee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...	29·835
Temperature of the Air ...	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	75·1
Dew Point ...	72·9
Relative humidity of Air ...	·772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	76·5
General Directions of Wind*..	WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* ...	275
Fall of Rain ...	0·01
Total fall during month ...	16·36
„ „ year ...	89·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Sept...	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Aplin, Lt, Bo, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Burma.
Brake, Lt, Bo, RA, off leave.
Dundal, Bt Col, Bo, A A G from leave, from England.
MacMahon, Capt, Bo, D A Q M G., from duty, from Deolali.
Blood, Surgn, Bl, Civil Employ, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Dundas, Lt Col, A A G, to rejoin, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Perkins, Major Genl, Bl, RA, on duty, to Simla.
Costobadie, Major, Mad, RA, on duty, to Trimulgherry.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 20th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-quarters, this-day Wednesday, the 21st instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manu[illegible] Firing and Bayonet Exercises for trained Voluntee[illegible] Squad drill for Recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, C[illegible]
Officiating Adjutant. B.[illegible]V.R.C[illegible]ps.

A "PEACE MISSION" TO A[illegible]

THE following letter has been add[illegible] Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., t[illegible] Jones, Secretary of the London Pea[illegible]

London, [illegible]

Dear Friend William Jones,—I a[illegible] are going to the United States on [illegible] Peace Mission. You will find m[illegible] on the other side of the Atlantic [illegible] you will leave on this side, for [illegible] nothing of war among them d[illegible] know something of taxes the[illegible] have seen nothing of the blo[illegible] talk of a permanent arbitrati[illegible] land and the United States [illegible] able one, and discussion o[illegible] about. I think if the Gov[illegible] willing, and were in any w[illegible] ness, to become a party [illegible] force of good men with u[illegible] to consent to it. If this [illegible] step forward in the worl[illegible] ed at some not distant t[illegible] ing to escape from the [illegible] armaments. You w[illegible] doubtless [illegible] and leading men in the States, and of their feelings on this matter. [illegible] you as a trustworthy representat[illegible] of the m[illegible] peace-loving people in Engla[illegible], and I hop[illegible] interviews may do something in the direct[illegible] you and I so greatly desire. I find that nea[illegible] hundred members of our House of Commons are addressing a memorial to [illegible] Government at Washington to suggest an arbitration treaty such as I have described; more, far more I hope, than this number will be ready to urge the acceptance of such a treaty upon our Government if the action at Washington should meet with any favour and success. England and the States will remain two nations, but I would have them always regarded by themselves as one people. An arbitration treaty, honestly made and adhered to, would tend much to this blessed result. I wish you a pleasant voyage and some good results of your labours.—I am, always sincerely yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

THE CAREER OF A CORSICAN BRIGAND.

THE Corsican Assize Court has just sentenced to penal servitude for life a young man of 25, named Martin Gaffori, who, in the course of the last four years, had committed several murders and about 50 acts of robbery with violence. His *debut* in crime was to break into the house of a farmer named Staffiano, in the company of two other men, and threaten to murder him if he did not make over to them a very large sum of money which they knew to be in his possession. Two labourers who were in the house were wounded in the affray, Gaffori and his companions getting off scot free. Soon after this one of his companions was captured by the gendarmes, and the other shot in trying to escape, but Gaffori continued his depredations and became the terror of all the country round. Upon one occasion he laid in ambush for the local magistrate and made him get off his horse and sign a judgment in favour of his (Gaffori's) brother, who had a law-suit in progress before him. He took all the magistrate's money from him, and seems so to have impressed the latter with the belief that he would be murdered if he lodged a complaint with the police that he did not venture to do so until after Gaffori had been arrested. His next exploit was to rob a postman of the letters he was delivering, and it was not until the spring of this year that he fell into the hands of the police.

MR. GLADSTONE'S POLITIC BAROMETER.

Mr. GLADSTONE contributes an article [illegible] September number of the *Nineteenth Centu*[illegible] "Electoral Facts of 1887." Reviewing the r[illegible] of Parliamentary elections since 1868, [illegible] household suffrage came into partial operatio[illegible] observes:—

We have thus in 18 years had five Parliament[illegible] turned wholly or partially by household suffrage, [illegible] every one of them has differed essentially in polit[illegible] complexion from its predecessor. We shall present[illegible] see whether there is reason to suppose that the six[illegible] household suffrage Parliament, still in the womb o[illegible] the future, will add to those already before us [illegible] fresh reversal of judgment on appeal.

THE FIRST STAGE OF REACTION.

But we have now before us, as I shall proceed to show, a novel phenomenon. The period of inertia, or balance of force, is to be reckoned, as I shall show, not by years, but only by months, and ere the months had "rolled" into a full dozen, the signs of reaction had become undeniable. The political waffenstillstand extended only to about six months. The last general election was decided in the middle of July 1886. Before the close of the year there were six contests at bye-elections. They made no change in the balance of parties, and the polls afforded no evidence of any alteration in temper and intention since the great decision of the summer. My second period shall be from January 26th to May 18th, 1887. Within those dates there were six more cases of contested bye-elections. It is to state the case moderately if I say that while two of these elections (Burnley and Ilkeston) already showed a marked change in favour of Home Rule, the other four supplied no appreciable—at least no corresponding amount of countervailing evidence. Thus the second of the three periods into which I have divided the thirteen months of the present Parliament's existence already began to note the first stage of a reaction, though it was one not sufficiently marked and decisive to dwell on, unless it had been followed by a larger and more sufficient evidence.

THE LESSON FROM BASINGSTOKE AND HORNSEY.

In the third period we are met within a short space of time (from the 1st of July to the 13th of August) by an unsual number of contested bye-elections. They have been no less than nine, and a tenth is impending. With exception of an election for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, not one of these has been in Scotland or Wales, or in any of those northern counties which are the most favourable to the Irish cause. Two of the nine (Basingstoke and Hornsey,) were carried by the Tories in 1886 without contest. We can only, therefore, compare their polls with the polls of 1885—an election, be it remembered, which gave to the Liberals, then undivided, a majority of 86 over the Tories. These two cases stands as follows:—Turning to the case of Basingstoke, and without any allowance for the age of the register, we find a majority of 1579 reduced to one of 732. This result shows an advance of 847 votes, which exceeds by 179 the Tory gain in Hornsey, as, therefore, taking the two as one, we stood no worse, and, indeed, by a trifle better, than in 1885, it may be fairly said that we had fully retrieved the ground lost in the disastrous crisis of 1886. In other words, they show that the reaction was already at work.

THE CLEAREST PART OF THE EVIDENCE.

But we have now to deal with the largest, which is also the clearest, part of the evidence. There were seven contested elections fought between the dates of the 1st of July and the 13th of August for seats which were also fought in July 1886, and which, after the lapse of one full twelve month from the Liberal disaster at the general election, supply us (as far as they go) with the necessary date for an accurate measurement of the general position. They are tolerably diversified in character. Four (North Paddington, Coventry, Brixton, and Bridgeton, Glasgow) are town constituencies, and three are divisions of counties—the Spalding Division of Lincolnshire, the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, and the Northwich Division of Cheshire. The rural element is rather scantily represented, as Spalding alone is thoroughly rural, but then two of the seven are in the Conservative stronghold of the Metropolis, and all except Bridgeton are in that portion of the island which is least Liberal in colour. It is also to be borne in mind that a portion of the seats were spontaneously laid open by the Ministers who must be taken to have regarded them as absolutely safe, if not against attack, yet against capture. Thus three seats have been gained, none lost, by the Liberals.

A VERY FLATTERING DEDUCTION.

Next, let it be observed that the recently decided elections have given a much fuller expression to the sum of the constituencies than those of 1886. The total number of voters increases by nearly 9 per cent., 51,857 voting in 1887 as against 48,048 in 1886. The right hon. gentleman proceeds to show that, taking the precentages in the elections which have recently taken place, they would, in the event of a general election, if the same rule held good, convert the Tory and dissentient Liberal majority into a minority. At the general election of 1886 the total number of voters polled in Great Britain was—For Tories, 1,041,613; for dissentient Liberals 3,78,528—together, 1,420,141. Total polled for Liberals, 1,344,963, Majority for Tories and dissentients together over Liberals, 75,178. But in round numbers, an addition of 17 per cent. (134,500) to 1,345,000 raises it to 1,479,0[illegible], or carries it by 58,000 beyond the number who returned [illegible] the present majority. A further additi[illegible] of 11 per cent. brings 53,000 up to 78,000, a[illegible] *cæteris paribus* to convert the orig[illegible] Tory and dissentient majority (for [illegible]) of ninety-three into a minority of about the same depression. But if instead of 11½ per cent. we are to be encouraged by the seven elections to add 22 per cent. the original figure of 1,345,000 become 1,641,000, and the excess over the combined Tory and dissentient votes grows to 2[illegible]0,000. In such a figure there would be the [illegible]se of a very heavy Liberal preponderance [illegible]

ANOTHER METHOD OF COMPUTATION.

[illegible] may be said, and with truth, that these figures, [illegible]e, as far as they do not fully state the case. The [illegible]s and dissentients had in Great Britain a large [illegible]rity of uncontested seats. Let us assume, what [illegible]ost improbable, that the uncontested seats will [illegible] at the next election as they did at the last, and [illegible] credit the opposing party with the whole [illegible]gth they derived from this source, severing en[illegible]y the contested from the uncontested cases. The [illegible]posite party opposed to Home Rule exceeds the [illegible]e Rulers in Great Britain (372 against 195) by [illegible] As they had 115 uncontested seats, and the [illegible]als only 37, they obtained from this class of seats [illegible]ority of 78. And the contested seats yielded [illegible] a further superiority of 99. These 99 seats [illegible] won by a balance of less than 76,000 votes, or [illegible]han six per cent. on the Liberal poll of 1,345,000. [illegible] seven recent elections, as we have seen, show an [illegible]ovement in the Liberal strength, not of six, but of [illegible]ty-two per cent. A gain of less than six per cent. [illegible]d presumably destroy the majority of 99, and re[illegible] the two parties to par. Again, of seventeen per [illegible]. (an abatement of 5 from 22 is thus made for the [illegible]pter of accidents) would give, on the same principle [illegible]beral majority of 198 in Great Britain. This, by [illegible]wing the adversary credit for the whole balance of [illegible]ncontested seats, is reduced to 120. Again, giving [illegible]m the benefit of a most questionable assumption, [illegible]t they will keep their 17 Tory seats in Ireland, and [illegible]king this further deduction from 120, they remain [illegible] a computed minority of 103.

A QUESTION FOR TORIES AND LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

Among the 78 uncontested seats, 26 belong to dissentient Liberals. [illegible]ould a portion of these members become reconciled to the Liberal majority, havoc would so far be made in the balance of 78, and the minority represented by the figure of 103 would be further reduced. So far as I can dive into the probabilities of the question, this third method of computation, which appears to do more than exact justice to the Tories, presents to us contingent results in no way less satisfactory than those which were derived from other aspects of the question. The aggregate number of seats transferred has been small, and the basis supplied by the contested elections of a few months (numerous and varied as they have been) is too narrow to allow of demonstration or of undue confidence. But viewing them in cold blood, the rational Tory, and still more, any dissentient who may be inclined to the practice of forecast, will probably regard them as of very marked significance. They may even begin to ask themselves in a reflective temper, Where is all this to end?

A RUNIC MONUMENT.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten* reports the finding in the town of Schleswig of a large stone with a Runic inscription. A new barrack is being built on the ruins of the old castle of Gottorp, erected in the 16th century and in demolishing the old foundations the workmen laid bare this stone in perfect condition. It stands about 120 centimetres (nearly 4ft.) high, and is about a foot broad. It has an inscription in the usual character on two faces, and the style of the writing is said to correspond with what has been found on three other similar stones found in Schleswig or the neighbourhood. It is in the line of the dyke known as the Dannewerke and probably covered a grave. The inscription has been partially deciphered, and is said to probably run as follows: "Osfrida made this mound the daughter of Vinthlugar, to Sigtrig, the King, her son, on the holy place."

PERTAB SING, K.C.S.I.

ab Sing is the subject of the Cartoon in of *Varity Fair* received by this week's Junior" writes :—

t aristocracy is perhaps the oldest and ed in the world, and Sir Pertab Sing comes ily of Jodha-Rattore, which has reigned in ever since the original Jodha founded that State seven hundred years ago. He is four- years of ago, and is Prime Minister to his the Maharajah of Jodhpore, whom he has re- ed in this country during the Queen's Jubilee ities, and on whose behalf he has presented a fortune in hard cash to the Imperial Institute. he last ten years he has worked hard to impove dministration and to develop the resources of his ry, and he has been urgent in gathering from the sh manufacturing districts information to be d to account in India.

Pertab is a soldier-like man, a keen sportsman, a ndid horseman, and a born leader of Cavalry, who s with horror on the idea of dying in his bed, and o would wish for nothing better than to fall in a torious fight in defence of the British Raj. For he d his have no grievances against England, and their yalty to the Crown amounts to enthusiasm. In rivate life he is modest, upright, and staunch, a true nd staunch friend, a keen observer of men, and remarkable for character and intelligence.

Last year he was made a K.C.S.I., and he has now been gazetted a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army and A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales.

THREE M[illegible]S AT WHITELEY'S.

"Whiteley's" is known all the world over as one of the most gigantic retail establishments in existence, and some account of it given in the *Pall Mall Gazette* by "one who has done his bit of time" will be of interest :—

ONE OF A LONG LINE OF APPLICANTS.

It was on a Tuesday evening at about five o'clock that I entered one of the drapery shop in Westbourne Grove, and took my place at the end of a long line of men waiting their turn to see the head of the firm, with a view to employment. It was an uneven line in many respects. There was the elderly man, willing to accept any occupation, upon any terms; there was the stout-built, brown-skinned young man from the country, who met with indifference the gaze of the crowd of lady customers, to whom the exhibition was a mere amusing matter of comment than the display of goods on the counter; then there was the tall, black-frock-coated man, with boots neatly patched and well polished, who nervously twitched his umbrella as he vainly attempted to escape the observation, and changed his glance rapidly from floor to ceiling and from ceiling to floor.

I SEE THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDER.

But I am delaying. It shortly came to my turn, and taking off my hat, I stepped in the tiny room which is the sanctum of the Universal Provider. He received me very affably, bade me good afternoon, and inquired my business. His eye gives the impression that he is looking a little way off; whereas he is carefully noting any evidences of suitability which one may happen to be possessed of. After asking some rather searching questions, he concluded with something of this formula (and, by its manner of delivery, I should think it had been uttered many times before) :—"Now, Mr. X—— considering that we close at two o'clock on Saturdays, not later than seven o'clock all the year round, that I provide you with good food, comfortable lodgings, so that you have nothing to provide for but your pocket money and laundry, what is the *very lowest* possible sum you will consent to come for?" Now the very lowest possible sum happened to be a trifle over double the amount which he told me he was accustomed to give; but under the circumstances I felt compelled to accept his offer.

I SIGN MY NAME AND AM ENGAGED.

On the day appointed, having arranged my luggage I presented myself at the counting-house, in order to be shown to my department. An individual with a pair of spectacles presented a large book, which I was requested to sign. Thinking it was merely a register of the employed, I signed my name, although, certainly, there was an air of legal sternness in the demand which struck me, even then, amid the confusion of busy scenes and moving people. A paper was also placed in my hand which I was reccommended to read and I was then conducted to my department, and set to work. This paper contained a list of rules—175 in number—the number and arrangement of which are higly creditable to the ingenuity of the composer. They are designed to cover the whole range of possible delinquencies within the business premises. There is a touch of real humour in the last of these, which is a sort of shy apology on behalf of the compiler of the 175, viz. :—"any mistake not mentioned above, 6d." A series of fines accompany these rules, ranging from 6d., which is the lowest, to 2s. 6d., which is the highest. Now, this was all a surprise to me. Nothing whatever had been said of all this by Mr. Whiteley, or I might have decided otherwise.

NO MERCY SHOWN.

It would be asked, Does not the fine system prejudice the conduct of the business? I have no doubt it does, although a really splendid income must be produced by these fines. In case of dispute between customer as to amount given or taken, the assistant pays half the amount disputed. Breakages have to be paid for; wrong charges have to be made good; to a large extent the assistant can be made liable for bad debts, loss of sales, &c. No mercy whatever is shown in the infliction of these fines: for by the ingenuity of the arrangements, it becomes the interest of the fining clerks to discover mistakes, and to charge as much as possible upon their books.

EARLY TO RISE AND LATE TO BED.

I was shortly ordered to see the sub-manager, who notwithstanding a certain brisque address to the employes, has the reputation of being inclined to good nature. He was to give me a bed and fix my place at table. He informed me that I should have to appear at seven in the morning, instead of eight as Mr. Whiteley had said. At 1-30 I went down to dinner. The dining-room—a large underground room with wooden walls, and dimly lighted—is reached through a long passage, also with wooden walls, and also dim[illegible] lighted, with rows of w. c.'s on one side and kitche[illegible] and eating-rooms on the other, both on the same leve[illegible] the air of either passing freely from one to the other, in consequence of the almost absence of ventilation. T[illegible] latter, such as it is, appears to have little effect upon [illegible] the mass of heated atmosphere from the furnaces and co[illegible]king food, and the exalations of the sewage. As much as possible is done by strewing such a quantity of disin[illegible]ectants about that the use of these latter is a distressing circumstance. A violent appetite is required before one can become sufficiently accustomed to the atmosphere to partake of food in the midst of it.

HURRIED MEALS.

The state of the lower positions of the Westbourne Grove premises may not be sufficiently serious to warrant attention from the vestry authorities, but its effect can be seen in the long rows of pale-faced girls who continually claim the attention of the house doctor. I am unable to compare the food, as I am unacquainted with any other large business house. Potatoes and meat compose the dinner, varied occasionally by some pastry. Anything in the way of helps to digestion have to be purchased, such as lettuce, water-cress, radish, &c. Eggs can also be got at breakfast at 1½d. each. The time for dinner is put down on the list as half an hour. That is to say, that the assistant has to be back in the place ready to serve before the expiration of the half hour. Now, when it is considered that, butting aside the small delays of clearing away, &c., one may have to come from a distant part of the premises, that one may wait from five to ten minutes for being served, and that assistants have to clear out of the room five minutes before the expiration of the time, in order to have the place clear for the next party, it will be seen how much time one has to eat and what opportunities one has for the mastication of the food. Just the same thing occurs at breakfast or tea time, only the time allowed is a quarter of an hour.

NOT EVEN A PRISON FLOWER.

The assistants sleep in a large building styled the dormitory, situate in the Queen's Road, but a number are also lodged on one side of a terrace facing the Westbourne Grove premises. The young women are located on the other side. Another series of finre operates in these establishments. The beds as arranged so many in each room, according to seize. A wash-stand and a chest of drawers is allotted to each, but no other articles of furniture are allowed in the rooms. No chairs to sit upon—the bed must be used for that purpose; no pictures are allowed on the walls; no ornaments of any description, not even a flower in a glass; nothing but the paint and whitening. A fine of half-a-crown is levied on those who sleep out without permission, that fine increasing to five shillings upon the second offence. The harshness of this rule can only be appreciated by one who has suffered in result. The door is closed at eleven prompt, and not only is the fine levied, but one is still unable to enter the house.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

The London correspondent of the *Temps* gives a vivid picture of the terrorism prevalent in Kerry as observed by him in a six days tour. He begins by suggesting as the moral of his treatment at Inns that the peasants are peculiarly open to urbanity, and that a traveller giving himself airs meets with scant courtesy, whereas compliments to the landlord or the country insure a hospitable reception, and that possibly the English failure in Ireland, as elsewhere, is solely due to dictatorial manners.

Passing on to the husbandry of North Kerry, the badly tilled fields and ill-kept gardens give the idea, he says, of a conspiracy to waste the gifts of nature. The peasants affect inability to pay their rents, but they eat and dress well, and, though agricultural produce has fallen 15 or 20 per cent. in price, their comfort has not diminished. In any case, there is no famine.

The malady is quite different. It is that of people who have been constantly told for half a century that the land on which they live has been stolen by foreigners, who rightly or wrongly believe it, who under, the lead of a central committee of politicians have entered on a deliberate struggle with the landlords, and who take advantage of every economic incident, especially the fall of prices, if not to terminate leases, at any rate to refuse to carry them out."

The correspondent next describes an evidently flourishing dairy farmer, whose rent is £88, who says, "I dont think I will pay this time;" who has been offered 18 years' purchase, but refuses it, remarking with a wink, "I shall have it for nothing within two or three years." On a smart dog-cart passing containing a farmer and his two well-dressed daughters the guide remarks :—

"This is what incenses the landlords—to see their farmers drive in that style to Tralee races, coolly lose 20 guineas on a horse, and then on rent-day quietly ask 40 per cent. reduction on the half-year. No wonder they are angry; but after all they might be content with the remaining 60 per cent. It is a large interest on land gained by confiscation."

The writer then mentions the case of Maurice Macnamara, of Shinnagh, who, with 17 cows, five pigs, two horses, and a donkey, was quite able to pay £24, the half-year's rent, but was ordered by the League not to pay, and the landlord had to distrain :—

"His neighbours offered to assist him in resisting the distraint. He begged them to leave him alone, and at the sale he bought back his stock up to the amount due. The net result of the operation was that 11*l*. costs were added to the half-year's rent, but the private opinion of Maurice Macnamara was 11*l*. costs are better than a bullet through the head."

The letter speaks of three other cases. John MacCarthy, with nine children, has paid no rent since 1883. He owes the landlord £56, as much to tradesmen and usurers, and sees no outlet from his troubles. Patrick Murphy, evicted for 18 months, arrears, has been offered the privilege of reoccupation on payment of half; but was refused, by order of the League, which allows him a small annuity, and he is delighted with his position. Margaret Callaghan, a widow near Kenmare, has a pig, some hens, four acres, has paid no rent for four years, owes, £20 to trtdesmen, is not disturbed by her landlord has practically become owner, and will starve the first year in which the potato crop fails. The correspondent passed at Molahiffe the house of Mr. Curtin, who was highly esteemed in the district, but was shot for resisting the seizure of two guns. Since then nobody has resisted the moonlighters, of whom the correspondent says :—

"Properly they should only search for and remove weapons, but everything tends to degenerate, and the employment of force very soon leads to abuses. The knights of the moon frequently go the length of demanding a supper, a sum of money—even the good graces of a girl employed on the farm whom they find to their liking. These violations of domicile and other acts might get them into trouble if they were not sure of the discretion of the victims; but the terror they inspire secures them impunity. Although every one knows very well in a district who they are and although they have often been personally recognized at work in spite of their masks, no one dares to name them. It is too well known that if information were given against them a nocturnal bullet would soon strike down the indiscreet informer. A sort of poetry and political inviolability become attached to men who sometimes carry their zeal a little too far, but who are none the less, after all, soldiers in the good cause. The 'legitimate' industry of the moonlighters makes people forget their excesses. A kind of general complicity screens and protects their expeditions.

"This complicity often goes a great way—for instance, to the extent of not allowing the intervention of the police in a house where the moonlighters are about to do their work. The constables on their round hear cries and shouts of desperation from a farm. They gallop up, leap to the ground, and knock at the door. Silence at once follows. From the inside they are asked what they want. 'We heard cries; do you need protection?' 'What business have you to interfere?' is the reply; 'Go away and do not disturb people in the use of their own houses.' The unfortunate constables have no resource but to withdraw and continue their round—often to meet not long after moonlighters who make fun of them, having peacefully finished their work. In the Courts of Justice the same thing happens. Not a witness will speak. And if by chance one does so, the jury takes care by their verdict to correct this serious breach of etiquette. Witnesses, like jurymen, often receive a warning. Working alone in his field, or going along a footpath, the witness will see coming from a bush 20 yards from him a little white smoke, and hear a ball whistle past his head. It is a moonlighter, who tells him that if he does not hold his tongue, he is a dead man."

After mentioning Castleisland—a small town in which the aggregate rent is £14,000, and the consumption of alcohol £20,000—the writer arrives at Tralee where he wished to see three men tried for agrarian murders; but the trials were postponed on account of systematic acquitals. Mr. Justice O'Brien has warned the people that this leave no security for life or property; but they reply that they care nothing for English law, and demand legislation at Dublin. A doctor in the town tells the correspondent :—

"It is quite true that here there is no longer security, either for life or property. The outrages were at first exclusively agrarian, and directed against the country gentlemen accused, rightly or wrongly, of injustice and harshness towards their tenants. But for three or four years the sphere of the nocturnal gun has extended. It is used now in the settlement of personal quarrels and even of commercial accounts. At the beginning jurymen drew a distinction at least between motives. Now they always acquit, because they no-longer dare not to acquit. What else could be expected? Jurymen are men. They would rather set a scamp free than pay with their lives for drawing a too nice distinction between agrarian and other crimes. A leaden bullet is an irresistible argument, if there ever was one. At present it may be asserted that the law is no longer in operation in Kerry. It is brigandage which prevails, scarcely tempered by the decrees of the real, irresponsible, and occult ruler, the committee of the National League, and the honesty of the population towards their landlords. Should things proceed as they have been doing for two years more, it will be a return pure and simple to the savage state."

On the road to Miltown a constable slips behind a bush to avoid being seen, but on perceiving strangers comes forward, and explains that he and three comrades are watching a farm which is to be attacked, but they must not be seen by the farmer otherwise he would warn the assailants. The constables, he says, are strictly boycotted. Nobody speakes to them, or will sell them anything. Rations have to be sent to them as to the soldiers in the field. Wagons and cars have also to be supplied them. The correspondent meets a man without ears driving five cows without tails. At first taciturn, the man on being offered a cigar becomes communicative :—

"He tells me that the moonlighters came with a razor and cut off his ears a week after having, by way of warning, cut off the tails of his cows. 'What was the reason of this barbarous mutilation?' He had accepted work on boycotted land, despite the prohibitions of the League. 'Where are you going with your cows?' 'To sell them at Listowel, if I can, which is not easy.' 'Why not easy?' 'Because they have no tails.' 'That merely makes them unfit for ox-tail soup,' I replied, trying to enliven the conversation by a joke. 'It is not that,' rejoined the man; 'the prohibition extends to the sale of my cows, and even to any intercourse with me. It is forbidden to buy anything of me, and anybody speaking to me is fined two shillings.' He seemed to consider this quite natural and even fair—just like the leper of the city of Aosta or like the convicts you talk with on their stituation. 'I have played and lost, so much the worse for me,' his resigned attitude seemed to say. 'Perhaps they don't yet know it at Listowel,' he added with a sigh of hope, as he drove on his cows."

It must be remembered that the correspondent had asked his guide to show him cases of harsh evictions, and that this is what he actually met with.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"Walter De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; Cooper, Madon & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B Phillips & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. Geyer & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; West & Co., Madras; West, Brigade Road, Bangalore; Lyall, Allahabad; B. G. Mathoor, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; Dooly Sing and Lall Sing, Delhi and Ajmere; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Peake, Allen & Co. Lucknow; Ball, Hobson & Co., Umballa; Maitland & Co., and Hudson & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. De Roos' "Guttæ Vitæ" or Dr De Roos' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos Medicines

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Cuticura

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

Eczema on Scalp.

Scrofula on Neck.

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of Cuticura Resolvent, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the Resolvent. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, Cuticura, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. Cuticura Soap, 25 cts. Cuticura Resolvent, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

Prepared by the
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U. S. A.

THE "GANDY" BELT

A CAUTION TO USERS OF BELTING.

THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING
Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the
ORIGINAL INVENTOR, PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER,
Maurice Gandy, of London, Liverpool, and Baltimore, U.S.A.
THIS BELTING IS PATENTED IN INDIA, AND IS SHOWING AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE
IS STAMPED EVERY 5 FEET WITH THE WORD "GANDY."

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

One Pound in Weight of Liquid Ammonia will Abstract 900 Units of Heat.
One Pound in Weight of Ether will Abstract only 163 Units of Heat.
Made by this System, Ammonia will Abstract nearly SIX TIMES as much Heat as Ether under similar conditions.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 15 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 6 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 " ETHER " " " 30 "

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the Beck-Reece *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
W. H. RECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

NEW YARN BALANCE,
FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.

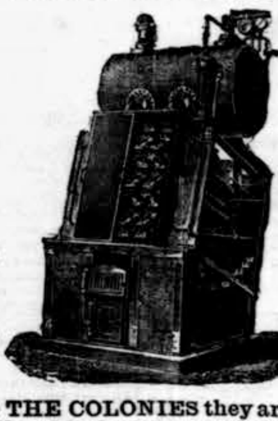
KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
ABSENCE of PRIMING.
PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.



Advantages:
SIMPLICITY of construction.
DURABILITY.
FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.
ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Promiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Proprietors,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Export Agents.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
Agents for the Bengal Presidency,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
Agents for the Madras Presidency,
BARRIE Co.; DE SEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
Agent for Rangoon,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Prepared only by
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Agents: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs 3
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As. per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line.
Second do.	2½ "
Third and succeeding	2¼ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers

In Bombay.	Rs.	Up-country	Rs.
Per Annum	12	Per Annum	15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

	Rs
Per Annum	
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

	Rs.
Per Annum	12
Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.

ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

DONALD & Co.,

ENGINEERS & IRON-FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' IRON WORK

of every Description,
CASTINGS UP TO 30 TONS.
Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock:—

- Portable Engines.
- Horizontal Fixed Engines.
- Mortar Mills for Bullock and Steam Power.
- Centrifugal Pumps.
- Contractors' Pumps.
- Fire Engines.
- Portland Cement.

Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.

CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, etc., etc.

ROLLED BEAMS and Patent FLOOR PLATES imported to order

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ALLEN & Co.'s CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS | W. H. LINDSAY and Co.'s FLOORING PLATES

Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery, Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road. } BOMBAY.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &c.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

REFRESHING & INVIGORATING.

A DELIGHTFUL DEODORIZER.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

"We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention, brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street; under the title of Lavender Salts, they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh Perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodorizer."—*Court Journal.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

Samples may be seen at, and enquiries to be made of our Indian representative, Mr. JAMES CROWDER, at 2, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY; 156, Radha Bazaar, CALCUTTA; 113, Armenain Street, MADRAS; 246, Chudni Chowki, DELHI; and Preedy Road, KURRACHEE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON WHISKEY. RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

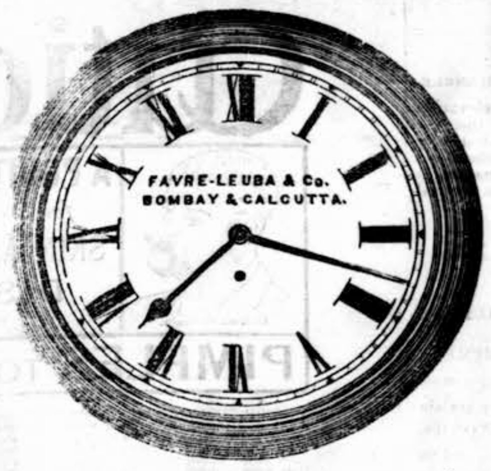
We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.


FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent timekeepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp........ Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong........ Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS.

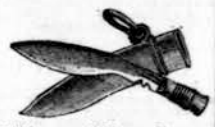
OUR REGISTERED DESIGNS.

As the following Designs are our own Registered Patterns, they can be procured only from us.

MINIATURE INDIAN ARMS & OTHER CURIOSITIES.

THE "TULWAR" CHARM OR TOOTHPICK.
Gold, Rs. 12, cash.
Silver, Rs. 7.

Gold "KOOKREE" BROOCH.
A model of the Goorkha Knife.
Fitted in case, Rs. 14, cash.



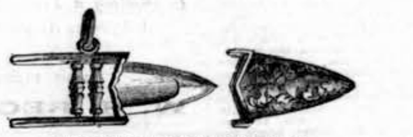
"KOOKREE" KNIFE CHARM.
Gold, Rs. 20, cash.
Silver, Rs. 8, cash.

DAGGER.
Gold, Rs. 18, cash.
Silver, Rs. 7, cash.

BURMESE SWORD CHARM OR TOOTHPICK.
Gold, Rs. 20, cash. Silver, Rs. 9, cash.

AFGHAN KNIFE.
Gold, Rs. 12, cash
Silver, Rs. 5, cash

HAND "PUNKAH" SCARF PIN.
Gold, Rs. 15, cash.
Silver, Rs. 4, cash.



THE "KUTTARR" DAGGER CHARM.
Gold, Rs. 30, cash. Silver, Rs. 10, cash.
Gold Scarf Pin, Rs. 20, cash.
Silver „ „ 8, „

THE NEPAULESE KOOKREE SCARF PIN.
Gold, Rs. 12, cash.
Silver, Rs. 4, cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,

IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

June 15*th*, 1887.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE.
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

HENRY'S
GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.
TRADE MARK.
HIPPACEA
THE STABLE REQUISITE
F. H. BOWDEN. MADRAS. & 43. KING WILLIAM St. LONDON, E.C.

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It mee this want and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM
WIND-STROKE
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS
SPRUNG TENDONS
SORE THROAT
INFLUENZA
STIFFNESS
BRUISES
CUTS AND WOUNDS
BROKEN KNEES
CRACKED HEELS
OVER REACHES
ŒDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS
SWELLINGS GENERALLY
SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPAVINS
HEAT LUMPS
BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS

Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in h[illegible]hich appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear [illegible]y to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases af every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.

Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

I found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.
10th January, 1887.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post.

C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction.

JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

"I have received a small tin of your HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.

LOFTUS THACKWELL,
Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars.

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and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.,

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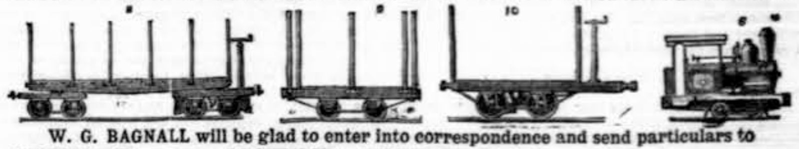

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

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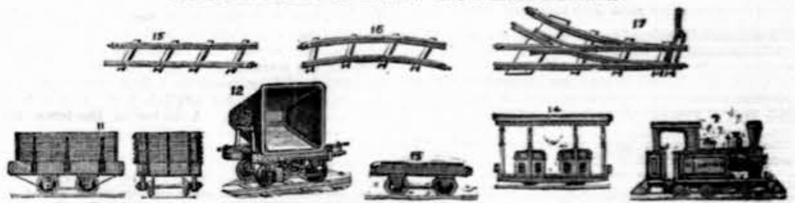

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